REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,988.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Terms of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will be as follows:—

[illegible] Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Arrear.

Per Annum ... Rs. 65
Half-yearly ... 31
Quarterly ... 16
Monthly ... 5

[illegible] Up-Country.

In Arrear.

Per Annum ... Rs. 67
Half-yearly ... 35
Quarterly ... 36
Monthly ... 7

[illegible] Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] ... Rs. 5
[illegible] ... „ 3 8
[illegible] ... „ 2 8
[illegible] insertions ... 0 2 Ar.

[illegible] Advertisements. [illegible] 8 As. per Line. [illegible]

The above [illegible] for considerable [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of [illegible] relating to such matters as Small [illegible] Wanted or Servants Required, [illegible] Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c.

The [illegible] belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line ... 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding [illegible] lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

[illegible]—Bureau.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship [illegible] Tons, 300 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th September [illegible]

[illegible]

Cargo for [illegible] can be shipped by the Steamers on this line and transhipped [illegible] Galle to the [illegible] Company's Steamers, which [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, *via* KURRACHEE.

[illegible] Bussorah [illegible] Company).

THE BRITISH INDIA [illegible]

[illegible] GWADUR, [illegible] BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, [illegible] BUSSORAH, [illegible] occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BUSHIRE, [illegible] Tons [illegible] H.P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September, [illegible]

September 1874.		October 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	[illegible]	Leave BUSSORAH	[illegible]
„ Kurrachee	[illegible]	„ Mahomerah	[illegible]
„ Guadur	[illegible]	„ Fao	[illegible]
„ Muscat	[illegible]	„ Bushire	[illegible]
„ Bunder Abbas	[illegible]	„ Bahrein	[illegible]
„ Linga	[illegible]	„ Linga	11
„ Bushire	[illegible]	„ Bunder Abbas	13
„ Fao	[illegible]	„ Muscat	18
„ Mahomerah	[illegible]	„ Guadur	20
Arrive BUSSORAH	[illegible]	„ Kurrachee	20
		Arrive BOMBAY	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), [illegible] Government, [illegible] the weekly service [illegible] during the Monsoon [illegible] every WEDNESDAY, at [illegible] o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at [illegible]

The s.s. PENANG, [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th September 1874, at [illegible]

The s.s. BUSHIRE, [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September 1874, at [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

THIS FERRY will RE-OPEN for the Season on MONDAY, the 21st instant, weather permitting.

Departures from Gogo—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
Departures from Surat—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The steamer will proceed to Bhownugger every SATURDAY, and start from that Port every MONDAY.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 1st September 1874.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer ST. OLAF, leaving [illegible] for a small quantity of light Freight.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents for Captain.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 21st and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' FARES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Said	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Messina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Naples	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leghorn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marseilles	[illegible]	[illegible]	14-10

Children under [illegible] years, [illegible] Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," [illegible] on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.
"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, [illegible] November 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GHONDONA,

Agent Italian Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. RIGA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING [illegible] for inspection and [illegible] DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No Claims for damage [illegible] will be admitted unless [illegible] departure of the Vessel.

W. [illegible] GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, [illegible] September 1874.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. [illegible] gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. [illegible] ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—[illegible] Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, [illegible]

[illegible] JAMES EPPS & Co., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly. Works, [illegible] Camden Town, London. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. KASHGAR, 2,900 Tons, September 11th, to Southampton.
S.S. GWALIOR, 2,853 „ „ 18th
S.S. INDUS, 3,478 „ „ 25th, to Southampton.
S.S. NIZAM, 2,725 „ October 5th.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day before the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

[illegible] Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon [illegible]

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—

Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles and New York.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, SINGAPORE, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

[illegible] 1st, at [illegible] from Mazagon.

On Monday, [illegible] P. and O. Co.'s s.s. [illegible] GODA, 1,874 tons and 300 H.P., [illegible] W. FREEMAN, will be despatched, carrying H. M.'s Mails, [illegible] Passengers and Cargo for [illegible] and taking [illegible] after sunset on the day [illegible] Madras and Calcutta [illegible]

[illegible] will be received on board [illegible] lodged in the previous to sailing, and no brokerage [illegible] September. [illegible] sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which [illegible] Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the [illegible]

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th September 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Powerful Grey Horse.
1 Pair of Chestnut Carriage Horses.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL NECKLACES.

On TUESDAY the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Mr. Bapoobhoy Savoychund the following valuable Necklaces:—

No. 139 one Necklace, containing 192 Pearls, weighing 308 chows } or 237 Carats.
No. 140 one Necklace, containing 115 Pearls, weighing 163 chows }
No. 138 one Necklace, containing 90 Pearls, weighing 665 chows or 248 carats.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable stock-in-trade, first-rate double and single barrelled breech and muzzle-loading guns, rifles, by well-known makers, best revolvers, single and double barrelled pistols, valuable Persian and English swords, daggers, [illegible] shop furniture, and sundry other articles, &c., at No. 4, Hummum Street, next door to Messrs. Jaffer Suleiman and Co.

On THURSDAY, the 17th, and FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable stock-in-trade, shop fixtures, &c., the property of Aga Meerza Abul [illegible], whose business [illegible] proceeding to Persia.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 2 days previous to the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th September 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 18, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, [illegible], Jaconets, Dhooties, Scarfs, &c., &c.

[illegible] OF WINES, SPIRITS, BITTERS, &c. (Without Reserve).

[illegible] THURSDAY, the [illegible] inst., at 2 o'clock p.m., [illegible] will sell by Public [illegible] account of the concerned, at [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] and Tobin's [illegible] the following lots of [illegible]

[illegible]
Tent Wine [illegible]
Port No. [illegible]
Port No. [illegible]
Claret after Dinner, [illegible] dozen pints
Ditto ditto or Chateau Margaux quarts
Ditto Vintage or Chateau Latour quarts
Whiskey, Irish
Scotch
Hollands
Orange Bitters, Swain Boord

TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

AUCTION SALE AT THE CLOTHING OFFICE LALLBAUG, PAREL.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Clothing Office Lallbaug, Parel, by order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing, [illegible] pairs of boots, pieces of woollen and serge, [illegible] buttons, [illegible] tunics and trousers, and a large quantity of woollen and serge [illegible] and salvages, &c. [illegible] will be required [illegible] at the time the [illegible] and the delivery of the goods shall be taken within one day upon making the payment thereof.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th September 1874.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, excepting [illegible], bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

L. S."

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

FOR	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS,	SHINGLE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS,	SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS.	DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool. G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 48 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms:—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 30 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S [illegible] WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE [illegible]

PE[illegible]ON CAPS.

[illegible] Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S [illegible] CARTRIDGES,

For Pinfire and [illegible] Breech-loading Guns; Wire Cartridges [illegible] game at long distances,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co., PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS. 57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 16s. 6d. and 21s.; Enamelled on Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Morocco Kid, 6s. 6d.; [illegible] or Grey Linen Slippers, 5s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, Porpoise Hide boots—very soft and Elastic-side Enamel, 38s.; Brown or [illegible] Riding Boots, [illegible]

For size send a worn [illegible] paper pattern of sole [illegible] Illustrated Catalogues [illegible] Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance [illegible] Orders payable at Chief Office, [illegible] "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. [illegible] 192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. The "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
The BOOKSELLERS.
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

[illegible] Written Market Report.
The [illegible] &c.
A Special [illegible]
Freight Reports and Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Quotations of Imp[illegible] of Exports from Bombay, up to date with the total Exports for the Comparative Summary [illegible] as far back as 1865 and 1870 as per Ships' Manifest [illegible] month, and for the same [illegible] or Piece Goods and of respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imp[illegible] up to date, with the Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain [illegible] as far back as total for the month and the same [illegible] 1865 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 10
Single Copy ... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the Undersigned, a fresh consignment of WINES—

Eschenauer & Co.'s St. ESTEPHE, at Rs. 17 per doz. quarts.
Ditto SAUTERNES, at „ 12 „ „
Paul Ruinart's Kurt CHAMPAGNE at „ 35 „ „
Ditto CHAMPAGNE at „ 37 per doz. pints.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Hornby Row, Bombay, 10th September 1874.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN,

would direct attention to their Second Hand Sausages, Soups, &c., all prepared by their new process.

THEIR JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADES

are all pure as labelled, not adulterated with pulp of other fruit.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

RETURN TICKETS—HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class issued on any day up to and including the 30th instant, will be AVAILABLE TO RETURN on any day WITHIN TEN DAYS after the DATE of ISSUE.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th September 1874.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

[illegible] travel with Medicine Chests.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

[illegible]

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,

THE MOST VALUABLE OF INDIAN TONICS.

For this and their splendid collection of Vegetable Principles, Elementary Substances, Medicine Chests, &c., the Undersigned have been awarded

A FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDAL, BY THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A sound and trustworthy Wine for general table use. It will bear favourable comparison with many fair after-dinner Clarets.

Per Dozen, Rs. 10.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

The use of this Essence with Household Claret, while it reduces expenditure on Beverages to the minimum, affords a Claret Cup which, in delicacy and wholesomeness, cannot be surpassed.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, "BIJOU," a very pretty grey PONY, perfectly sound, property of an Officer going Home. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

FOR the coming Season, just arrived a small invoice of rich fine FRENCH MERINO of nine different colours, to be had at Messrs. BURJORJEE FORAMJEE'S SONS, very next to the B. Co-operative Society, Meadow Street.

SHACKLETON & Co., EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS, 45, BOTOLPH LANE, AND 2, GROCER'S HALL COURT, LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the ·450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, [illegible] hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, [illegible] ball than any other Revolver of [illegible] size.

To be had through any [illegible] Dealer in Arms.

COLT'S FIRE ARMS [illegible] COMPANY [illegible]

KEATING'S [illegible] LOZENGES.

[illegible]

KEATING'S [illegible] BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes, by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist. Agents for Bombay:—TREACHER & Co.

NOTICES.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rupees One Hundred and Fifteen (115) per Share, declared at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, held on the 5th day of September 1874, will be PAID on and after SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., to the Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register on the 28th day of August 1874, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June 1874, at the rate of Rupees Sixty (Rs. 60) per share, will be PAID on and after the 10th INSTANT to the Shareholders whose names stood in the Register on the 5th September 1874.

Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th September 1874.

CARWAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CARWAR COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of September 1874, [illegible] the following purposes:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1874.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors for the current year.
4.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5.—To fix and determine the number of Directors, their qualification and remuneration in terms of Clause XLIX. of the Articles of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the third day of September till the fifteenth day of September 1874, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September 1874.

THE UNITED SERVICES PROPRIETARY COLLEGE (LIMITED), WESTWARD HO! N. DEVON.

PATRONS:

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.
His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Tweedale, K.T., G.C.B.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale [illegible]
[illegible]
The Right Hon. Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.S.I.
The Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
and many other distinguished Officers of both branches of the Service.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL:

Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B.

HEAD MASTER:

Cornell Price, M.A., B.C.L., Master of the Modern Side, Haileybury College.

SECOND MASTER:

F. W. Haslam, B.A. (1st Class Classical Tripos, 71).

THIS Institution is intended as a Public School on the model of Marlborough, Wellington, Haileybury, [illegible] Rugby, &c., and at most of them the sons of [illegible] certain advantages, at Westward Ho the primary aim will be to provide sons of Officers who are or have been in Her Majesty's Service, with a public school education at a lower cost than can now be obtained by them elsewhere. The buildings are at the [illegible] about 80 feet above the [illegible] of the Bideford Bay.

The Instruction will in the main follow the usual lines, [illegible] will be paid to modern subjects, and Mathematics, English, French, German and Physical Science will enter largely into the [illegible] of work.

[illegible] for [illegible] all reasonable rates [illegible] pupils who cannot leave during the vacation.

The terms (inclusive) are not to exceed:—

For Boarders, Sons of Officers, nominated, 60 guineas per annum.
Do. do. unnominated, 70 „
Do. do. Civilians, &c., 80 „
Do. Day Scholars nominated, 16 „
Do. do. unnominated, 18 „
Do. do. Civilians, 20 „

The School opens September 1st.

Donations for the furtherance of the objects of this Institution will be gladly received by COLONEL GLOAG, R.A., Madras, or COLONEL G. ASHBURNER, Poona, Honorary Secretary, who have kindly volunteered to supply any information concerning the school.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

[illegible]

No. 1 Sweep, Tickets 25, [illegible]
No. 2 Sweep, Tickets 10, [illegible] each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 15TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications for [illegible]

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Saturdays.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

UMBALLA ENGLISH St. LEGER PARI MUTUEL, 1874.

Tickets, Rs. (10) ten.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to back horses to win the St. Leger.

[illegible]

Close at noon (gun fire) 15th September 1874. Telegrams attended to up to that date.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Thursday.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR and Co. beg respectfully to announce that [illegible] their Grand Cold Season Supply, they have JUST RECEIVED a very large assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, that are very rare in this country, and that they now offer them at rates far below those hitherto charged by all other Seedsmen in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

TERMS—CASH.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 1st September 1874.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

MANILLA CIGARS, NO. 2.

Just received, a large consignment of the above of really superior Leaf, specially recommended and

WELL SEASONED,

Rs. 50 per 1,000.

DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON 10,000.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MOFUSSIL CONSUMERS, WHO CAN BE SUPPLIED FROM BOND, THUS SAVING THE OCTROI DUTY.

PER OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER,

AN EXQUISITE ASSORTMENT OF

MEERSCHAUM PIPES

OF GENUINE QUALITY, AND SUPERIOR FINISH.

MEERSCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS,

PLAIN AND CARVED.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED.

TOBACCOS,

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

WILLS' BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCOS.

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCOS.

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW ... per lb. 2 8
CAVENDISH ... „ 1 8

NOTICE.

Purchasers of Stick Tobacco can have the same cut up, if required,

FREE OF CHARGE.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, &c., and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., would find that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

for

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ... 10 to	17 0	Travelling Hats ...	3 8	Air Pillows ...	5 0	Tooth Brush Guards ...	0 12
Overland ...	25 0	Cardigan Jackets very warm ...	9 8	Travelling Do ...	1 8	Tooth Brushes ...	0 8
Warm „ ...	25 0	Sheets per pair ...	9 8	English Feather ...	7 8	Nail Do. ...	0 14
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from ...	35 0	Pillow Cases each ...	1 4	„ Horse Hair ...	7 8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case ...	9 8
Dressing Gowns ... 9 to	20 0	Portmanteaus ... or	12 8 16	Cork Mattresses ...	19 8	Blankets ... each	10 8
Pyjamas ... (each)	3 0	Overland Trunks ...	23 0	Rug Straps ...	1 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from ... 10 to	15 0
Oxford Shirts ... (each)	6 0	Solid Leather ...	49 0	Waterproof Coats ...	15 0	Resais or Quilt ... 7-8 to	12 8
White do ... (each)	4 8	Extra Large ...	75 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	Best Beech Overland Chairs from ... 7-8 to	12 8
Best Shrunk Flannel ... (each)	5 0	Black Hide Bags ...	11 8	Linen „ „	[illegible]	Umbrellas with cover ...	9 0
Silk and Wool ... (each)	8 8	Extra Large ...	24 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs ... „	5 0	Warm Gloves ...	1 14
Printed Cambric Shirts ... [illegible] to	[illegible] 8	Cash Bags ...	6 12	Cotton Socks ... „	11 8	„ Mitts ...	1 8
Sunn Silk Shirts ...	11 0	Courier Bags ...	5 0	Warm do ... „	15 8	„ Mufflers ...	2 12
Under Vests ... 3-8 to	6 0	Money Belts ...	2 8	Bathing Drawers, each ...	2 0	Pin Scarfs from ...	0 12
„ Pants ... 6 to	8 0	Soiled Linen Bags ...	4 12	Sponge Bags ...	2 0	Sailor's Knot from ...	1 8
Travelling Caps ...	3 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted 17 to	21 0	Sponges ...	3 8		
				Soap Boxes ...	1 8		

Folding District or Croquet Chairs with fancy Carpet Seats, Rs. 9-8.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.

SOUNDY, & Co.,

SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR

LINCOLN JEFFRIES & Co.'s

Celebrated Sporting [illegible] Rifles & [illegible] Guns and Rifles, and Patent Side Motion Gun.

Also GUNS and RIFLES, by

LEFAUCHEUX OF PARIS,

PIN or CENTRAL FIRE BREECH LOADERS, ROOK or SALOON RIFLES and PISTOLS, MARTINI HENRY RIFLES.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

ROWLAND AND CO, SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or reference for Payment in Bombay.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,

1st of JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic-side Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Morocco Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic-Side Shoes	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] per cent on all Goods thereon mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N.B.—All Goods [illegible] Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of [illegible] Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

HULSE'S

SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY.

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY

HULSE AND NEPHEW, MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

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AGENT FOR RANGOON.

The Rangoon Medical Hall.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial ... £4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped ... 5 6

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c. ... 13 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes ... 21 0 0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case ... 18 18
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case ... 27 6

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 3d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

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AGENT FOR RANGOON.

The Rangoon Medical Hall.

NOTICES.

ABERDEEN POLISHED GRANITE for MONUMENTS, in Red and Blue, from £5-0-0, free on board ship for any part of India. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices free from JOHN W. LEGGE, Aberdeen, Scotland.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mr. B. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

P. HAMILTON & CO., UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,

No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS, Raised Cross Tombs, Headstones, Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children of various designs. Inscriptions done in lead, very durable. Wall Tablets for Offices, neatly executed, and some very nice English Railings of all sizes.

Plain and Figured Memorial Cards for presentation, of all sizes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3¼ inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ... Rs. 45

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE or FLUID EXTRACT of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼ and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in [illegible] took a small quantity passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London. BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay ... Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad ... Kellner & Co.
Alexandria ... D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore ... "Spectator" Office.
Bombay ... Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta ... Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
[illegible] ... Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee ... "Sindian" Press.
London ... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras ... Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Mutheran ... Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund ... "Observer" Office.
Poona ... Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Napier Hotel.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO. (MADRAS AND BOMBAY),

CABINET & BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS, NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S, BOMBAY,

HAVE added to their business, CARRIAGE BUILDING of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

[illegible] BASKET [illegible]

PONEY PARK, VICTORIA and [illegible], very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

BILLIARD TABLES—Full size, 12 by 6 feet, with adjusting screw legs, slate or marble tops, Thurston's Rubber Cushions, 3 Billiard Balls, Cues and Stand, Marking Board and Rule of the Game. Rs. 1,000.

BILLIARD CLOTH—18, 20, and 21 Rs. per yard.

Sets of Billiard Balls, 2 1-16 inch club size, Rs. 25, also 2¼ inch Rs. 31, and 2 inch Rs. 22.

Pyramid Balls, per set of 16, Rs. 110. Pool Balls, per set of 12, Rs. 90, in box.

Cue Stands for Billiards, Square or Revolving. Cues, ordinary Rs. 3, Half rich Rs. 4, and rich inlaid from 6 to 10 Rs. each.

Cement in phials Rs. 1. Cue Tips 12 as. per dozen.

Cue Tip Fasteners, Rs. 4. Cue Tip Cutters, Rs. 4.

Billiard Chalk, Rs. 1-8 per Dozen.

Spare Slates, Spirit Levels, &c., &c.

BAGATELLE BOARDS—Improved pattern with rubber cushions, Pockets, Screw Legs for levelling, size 10 by 3 feet, 3 inches, Rs. 250.

Ditto from 100 to 250 Rupees, according to size and materials used.

CROQUET SETS—Made particularly for Indian Climate, club size, Rs. 35. Cavendish, Rs. 45.

MARBLE PAVEMENTS—1 Foot Square, white and black.

MINTON'S PAVEMENTS—7 inch squares of various handsome Patterns with borders, Rs. 2-8 per square foot.

ICE MACHINES—2 and 4 Decanters, new model, acting as a Pump, giving 3 and 4 decanters of Ice Water in less than 5 minutes and cannot get out of order; give also a large lump of Ice.

Pier Glasses in rich gilt frames, all sizes, from 5 feet to 15 feet.

Carpetting and Borders, recently received, very handsome and new patterns.

ESTIMATE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 5 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September, current, for the ERECTION of BUILDINGS, &c., for the above Company.

Plans, Specifications, Schedules, Forms of Tender, Draft Agreement, and all information will be given on application.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for the rejection of any Tender.

D. & A. HORMARJEE, Secretaries, &c.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th September 1874.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES:—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS

ADAPTED FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.*, the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End Establishments* in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO., JEWELLERS, HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, [illegible] of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 12 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and Mcinnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Corrugated Iron.	Fire Engines, complete.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Chair Cloth.
Roller Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Twine.	Fire Bricks.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 10th September 1874.

The depression in the Liverpool Cotton Market continues to increase, Reuter's message of yesterday afternoon giving the tone at the close "heavy," Surats depressed, sales 10,000 bales. Spot quotations show a decline of 1/16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera, Fair Oomra, G. F. Ginned Broach and Mid. Orleans, ⅛d. in Fair Bengals, and ⅛d. in Fair Coconada. This morning's market opened dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 5,000. Mid Uplands in New York is still quoted at 16⅞ cents, but "futures" are ⅛ to ¼ cent. per lb. lower. The two days' receipts at the American ports are given at 4,000 bales, exports to Great Britain 1,000.

The probability of a further decline in Surats has been evident for some time back, owing to increasing stocks on the spot, but the reduction in the value of Mid Orleans has greater significance as indicating the opinion entertained respecting the American crop. Supplies of American descriptions are now rapidly nearing their lowest point for the year, and unless influenced by favourable crop advices prices might naturally be expected to show an upward tendency.

Consols this morning opened at 92⅝; French Rentes at 100¼; Bar Silver at 57 15/16d. per oz.

Sterling Exchange continues to go against remitters and in favour of sellers' bills, to-day's rates showing a fall of 1/16 per rupee in everything except Bank Bills. There is nothing new in the actual position of the market, and the various influences at work still point to a further decline—exports are likely to be on a very reduced scale for the next two months, while business in imports must increase as the season advances, meanwhile money here becomes more plentiful daily, and unless something at present unforeseen occurs we have apparently yet to see a period of greater ease than we have yet had during the year. To-day's rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand .... 1s 9 15-16d. per Rupee.
Ditto 6 months' sight ... 1s 10 5-16d. "
Credits (to Banks) " ... 1s 10 7-16d. "
Ditto (to Houses) " ... 1s 10 3 8d. "
Documents " ... 1s 10-7-16d to ½ "

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual transactions, but rates are nominally higher, say, for demand ⅛ to 3/16 premium, 60 days' sight ⅛ discount.

Government Paper is quiet but steady at about yesterday's quotations:—Fours Rs. 100¾; Fours and a half Rs. 10[illegible]; Fives and a half Rs. 109¼.

The Share and Piece Goods Markets have been closed to-day owing to a native holiday.

Cotton is very depressed, and to do business a decline of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy would be accepted, but there are no buyers.

Freights are dull at £1-17-6 by steamer; by sailing vessel we are unable to give a quotation.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
150,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
11,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
15,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	755
10,000	500	250	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	580
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	315
41,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	455 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	122
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	519

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,920
[illegible]	5,000	all	[illegible]	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	3,125
[illegible]	1,000	all	70 p.	Bombay United	1,600
[illegible]	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	Broach Mills	285
[illegible]	1,000	500	[illegible]	Colaba Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	10 p.	Dhurumsey's Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	[illegible] S. W. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	30 p.	Great Eastern	1,550
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Hindustan S. W. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,500
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	Khandeish Spinning	1,350
[illegible]	1,250	1,000	[illegible]	Madras Spinning	1,125
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Madras U. Spinning	1,025
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Manockjee Petit's	1,400
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100 p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,740
[illegible]	2,500	[illegible]	240*	Oriental	4,025
[illegible]	1,250	250	[illegible]	Prince of Wales Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	150*	Soonderdas Spinning	1,550
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	31 p.	Do. [illegible] share	412

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
120	5,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Cotton Press Co	[illegible]
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	880
150	500	all	12 p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.	6.0
250	2,000	650	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	1,010
250	1,000	500	[illegible]	Alfred M[illegible] Co.	1,110
150	2,000	1,000	100 p.	Apollo Press Co.	1,009
300	2,000	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,800
200	4,000	all	200 p.	Bombay Press Co.	1,450
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	20 p.	Do. New	780
250	1,000	1,000	35 p.	Broach Cotton Co	100
1,100	1,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	Carwar Company	700
800	1,000	all	175 p.	Colaba Press Co.	5,000
300	5,000	all	[illegible]	East India Press Co	9,000
150	5,000	all	200 p.	Fort Press Co.	4,200
[illegible]	2,000	2,000	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	100
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	[illegible] Press Co	425
150	2,000	1,000	75 p.	Imperial Press Co	450
400	400	250	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	555
600	2,000	500	[illegible]	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
130	2,000	750	125 p.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
250	1,000	all	..	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,025
400	500	75	130 p.	Scinde Press Co.	170
100	1,000	500	..	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	250
175	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	Victoria Press, Madras	800
150	500	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
150	1,000	all	30 p.	Wallace's United Press Co.	1,025

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	£20	716-3-0	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	21⅞
.....	£20	189-1-0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	11-10-2	do.	Ditto	—
.....	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
.....	£10	186-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	...

LAND COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1,380
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	135
760	1,000	2,000	200 s.	Mazagon Land	1,200
6,000	1,000	all	150 s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	300

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
.....	2,500	1,600	135 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,730
1,000	50	all	4 p. c.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	...	20	16 p.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	455
5,000	250	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
4,000	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mechanics' Buildings Co.	15
...	500	all	45 p.	Treacher & Co	380
...	250	all	40 p.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per	Paid up.	Date of Liquidation.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
.....	50	191	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Febr. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Mula, 548 tons, Captain W. Morrison, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 93 Mahomedans and 8 Parsees as passengers.

The s. s. Colombo, arrived in Madras roads on Tuesday morning, with the following passengers from London:—

For Madras—Mr and Mrs Curtis, the 2 Misses Curtis and 2 ayahs, and Mr and Mrs Niss.

For Calcutta—Mrs Seabrook, and 2 Misses Seabrook, Messrs Colquhoun, Underwood, Orchard and Dr Thorp.

The B. I. S. N. Co's c. s. Cashmere, 676 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. Holberton and two servants, Colonel A. Stewart, R. A. and two servants, Major General F. Turner and two servants, Colonel W. S. Hatch and servant, Lieut. E. H. Collins, Surgeon Bartholomeusz and servants, Major H[illegible] and two servants. For Bushire—Asst Apoth G. F. Fernandes. For different ports—Two deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Mooltan, 2,257 tons, Captain A. Symons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez (August 28th) with the English Mail, and the following cargo:—3 boxes specie, 139 packages merchandise, 4 bales prints, 103 packages cotton, 50 boxes tin plates, 15 casks flour, 1 box rupees and notes, 197 cases lead, 7 cases wine, 4 cases orsilla, 1 case brocade, 2 cases lead pencil, 56 bales twists and yarns, 4 cases boots, 1 box jewellery, 2 cases silk goods, 23 packages grey shirtings, 80 packages ivory, 14 packages [illegible], 1 package wax, 9 packages gums, and 7 packages aloes; and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Adria, 781 tons, Captain E. Breeze, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with Mr. McIntyre as a passenger, and the following cargo:—From Hongkong 810 packages silk, 7211 packages sugar candy, 218 packages tea, 36 boxes glass bangles, 16 boxes glass beads, 5 boxes false pearls, 5 boxes wax, 16 casks rum, 1 boxes W. shirtings, 411 bags copper cash, 3 boxes W. copper, 2 bags peas, 122 rolls mattings, 2 cases blotting, 3 cases brandy, 2 boxes glassware, 1 bag sugar, 2 packages drums, 4 sets trunks, 3212 packages China ware, 15 packages W. umbrellas, 6 boxes cochineal, 7 boxes S. P. goods, 693 bundles copper slabs, 4369 packages fire crackers, 5 boxes China roots, 80 packages brass, 2 packages machinery, 1 package opium straining paper. From Singapore—41 packages nutmegs, 150 slabs tin, 16 bags betel nuts, 7 cases mace, 4 packages garrow wood, 25 packages tea, 60 packages benzoin, 49 packages chinaroots, 6 bags sticklac, 2 cases cigars, 4 cases butter, and 1 box treasure. She brought 53 packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Adria (s)	Breeze	Hongkong, August 11.
	Mooltan (s)	Symons	Suez, August 28.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Flora (s)	Marcovich	Trieste, &c.
	Cashmere (s)	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Mula (s)	Morrison	P. Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
8 Java (s)............ ....
Madras (s) ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.
8 Colombo (s)............ .... London.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.
8 Webfoot .... London.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
June 1 Deerhound, ss, Cassum, from Sea.
July 31 Dunedan, ship, McLaren, from Cardiff.
Aug. 6 Kwang Tung, B.M., Elton, from Perim.
13 Golden Age, ship, Quicke, from Liverpool.
14 Glenyon, ship, Erskin, from Cardiff.
18 Chanticleer, ship, Nacoda, from Jedda.
23 Royal Visitor, ship, Roberts, from Cardiff.
26 Caledonian, ss, Pearse, from Bombay.
26 Tchehabcheff, ss, Wett, from Hongkong.
27 Emeleano, ss, Mendezona, from Liverpool.
27 Leon, ss, Ollano, from Manila.
29 Muzaffer, Tuk G B, Hairi Beg, from Candia.
28 Ava, ss, Fleuriars, from Marseilles.
28 Hydrogrey, Deh G B, Brains, from Holland.
29 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from Shanghai.
29 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, from Calcutta.
29 Alvula, ship, Peters, from Cardiff.
29 Bacolod, ss, Caw, from Glasgow.
3 Hydaspes, ss, Renaldson, from Bombay.
Sept. 1 Godavery, ss, Montinord, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
27 Caledonian, ss, Pearse, to Liverpool.
27 Tchehabcheff, ss, Wett, to Odessa.
28 Emeleano, ss, Mendezona, to Manilla.
29 Dunedan, ship, McLaren, to Calcutta.
29 Leon, ss, Ollano, to Liverpool.
29 Ava, ss, Fleuriars, to China.
29 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, to Suez.
30 Golden Age, ship, Quicke, to Rangoon.
30 Hydrogrey, Deh G B Brains, to Batavia.
30 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, to London.
30 Hydaspes, ss, Renaldson, to Suez.
31 Muzaffer, Tuk G B, Hairi Beg, to Bussorah.
31 Bacolod, ss, Caw, to Manilla.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
Deerhound, ss, Cassum, from Sea.
Kwang Tung, B M, Elton, from Perim.
Glenyon, ship, Erskin, from Cardiff.
Chanticleer, ship, Nacoda, from Jedda.
Royal Visitor, ship, Roberts, from Cardiff.
Alvula, ship, Peters, from Cardiff.
Godavery, ss, Montinord, from Mauritius.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 10.

For Liverpool.

King Arthur, 65 bales wool and 4 bales cotton, Khetseydass Hurmookroy; 200 bales cotton, Jetha Pursotum.
Ithuriel s, 112 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee; 165 cwts. coir yarn, Canjee Liladhur; 485 cwts cocoanut oil, Soonderdass Mooljee; 400 cwts wheat, Dossa Mooljee; 79 bales rags and 30 bales goat hairs, R. Mahomed.
Marian Moore, 67 bales rope ends and 5 bales rags, Gooroldass Dawjee; 72 bales cotton, Runchordass Tooiradass.
Ariel s, 22 bales wool, Bhanjee Topun; 85 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 88 bales cotton, and 101 bales wool, Nursey Khattow.
Kashgar s, 300 bales cotton, P. and O. Co.

For London.

Kashgar s, 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 489 bags pepper, Kessowjee Jadowjee; 525 bundles nuxvomica, Poonja Murzee; 505 bundles nuxvomica, Sozen Khakey; 14 cases M. of P. shells, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 27 cases M. of P. shells, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 7 cases M of P shells, Dawoodbhoy Hassom; 17 bags dry stuff, W Nicol and Co; 1 case shawls, R L Southers and Co; 17 cases blood stone, Jemsetjee Cursetjee and Co; 5 cases blood stone and 3 bundles horns, Mahomed Premjee; 80 bundles horns, R[illegible]bhoy Mahomed; 20 packages colingin, 10 packages patch leaves, 2 packages rose flowers, and 48 bags mowa seed, Hajee Ibrahim Fuckeer Mahomed; 1,050 bundles myrabollams, Mahomed Allana; 675 bags galls, Munjee Assur; 700 bundles galls and 1[illegible] pieces teeth, Moosabhoy Hangjee; 140 pieces and 7 cases E. teeth, Khakerbhoy Nanjee; 141 bundles E. teeth, Moosabhoy Tharia Topun; 35 pieces E. teeth, Runchorlall Girdhurlall; 10 cases M. of P. shells, Nanseebhoy [illegible]; 3[illegible] pieces E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 9 bundles E. teeth, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 100 pieces E. teeth, Goolam Hoosen Currimbhoy; 16 bundles E. teeth, Moonshunker Hurrishunker; 3 pieces E. teeth, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 9 bundles E. teeth, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 5 bundles E. teeth, Sockoorbhoy Futtabhoy; 64 pieces E. teeth, Allibhoy Momedjee; 26 pieces E. teeth, Momedjee; 29 bales hides, Suckoorbhoy Futtabhoy; 4 bales hides, Abdulrahman Woosman; 3 bundles hides, Ismaljee Rewtools; 6 bales hides, R. Goolam [illegible]; 20 bales skins, P. B. A. C. M. Saheb & Co; 5 bales skins, 19 cases aniseed, 5 cases cardamoms and 13 cases cheroots, P. & O. Co; 10 cases cardamoms, Hajee Meetha Cassum; 24 bundles E. teeth, R. Galaic Mahomed; 6 chests tea, E. D. Sassoon; 21 pieces E. teeth, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 4 boxes gold coins, The [illegible] Bank of India and China; 235 pieces E. teeth; Khakerbhoy Suckoorbhoy; 175 pieces E. teeth, T. Veerjee; 65 bundles E. teeth, Surjit Durvesh.

For Havre.

Kashgar, s, 200 packages cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

For Mauritius.

Excelsior, 320 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.
Gwalior, s, 13,778 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2 cases tobacco leaves and 100 bags coffee, P and O Co.

For Trieste.

Gwalior s, 305 bags coffee, 10 bales skins, and 216 bales cotton, P and O Co.

For Venice.

Gwalior s, 11 bags coffee, P and O. Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is notified that the grant to Hospital Assistants transferred from one station to another of actual fares by rail or steamer, and two annas a mile by road in lieu of marching batta, applies to those removed from one military appointment to another, or to a civil appointment, who are required to proceed at a quicker than the ordinary marching rate of 15 miles a day.

The following regulations as to when a Medical Warrant Officer should be sent in charge of small parties of British Troops are published for general information:—It is to be understood that parties of British Troops under 25 men, moving from one place to another, are not to be accompanied by a Medical subordinate unless under very special circumstances, such as serious illness, or the party being made up of sickly men requiring medical attention during the journey. In every such case, a certificate from the Senior Medical Officer on the spot, as to the absolute necessity of a Medical subordinate being and the Officer in command will satisfy himself at the same time that the movement of the party or individual is essential and will admit of no delay. When the party numbers above 25 and under 50 men, a Medical subordinate may accompany them, unless the Officer Commanding, in communication with the Senior Medical Officer present, considers it not really necessary. When the party exceeds 50 in number, a Medical Officer or experienced subordinate should invariably accompany them,—the propriety of nominating a Medical Officer for the charge being left, as above, to the local military and medical authorities. When the party amounts to 100 men or upwards, a Medical Officer, when available, should in all cases be appointed to proceed with them in medical charge.

ARRIVALS—September 8.

Hack, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

September 9.

Semple, Surgeon Major, Army Medical Department, on leave, from Deolalee.
Vincent, Lieutenant, 2nd Central India Horse, on leave, from Augur.
Ravenscroft, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, to appear before a Medical Board, from Nusseerabad.
Thacker, Staff Vet. Surgeon, Bengal Remount Agent, on duty.
Gammer, Major, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
Price, Colonel, 19th Regiment N I, on leave, from Sholapore.
James, Captain, Brigade Major, Poona, on leave, from Poona.
Heath, Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Baugh, Colonel, Commandt 9th Regiment N I, on sick leave, from Ahmedabad.
Metcalfe, Captain, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

September 10.

Burton, Colonel, Madras 4th Regiment N I, from leave, from England.
Hardew, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Smith, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES—September 10.

Mathews, Riding Master, 3rd Hussars, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Heath, Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, on leave, to Poona.
Metcalfe, Captain, 83rd Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 9th September 1874.

The following General Orders by H. E. the C.-in-C. in India, are published for information:—

Head Quarters, Simla, 25th August 1874.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased [illegible] to make the following appointments:—

[illegible] Regiment—[illegible] Thomas Sidney St Clair Smith to be Adjt, vice Temple, promoted with effect from the 23rd May 1874, subject to approval by H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-Chief, dated 28th Aug 1874.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

1st Battalion 2nd Regiment—Capt H Flood, to be Major from the 21st July 1874.
Lieut H M Mathews to be Capt. from the 8th July 1874.

108th Regiment—Lieut P Justice to be Capt from the 8th June 1872.

The examination of officers attending Garrison Instruction will commence on Thursday the 15th October.

2. Boards of examination will be detailed as far as possible in conformity with para VII of Horse Guards G. O. No 65 of 1870. The President should in all cases be a Field-Officer of Artillery, or an Officer of similar rank who has passed the Staff College.

3. Garrison Instructors will report to the Officer Comdg the station the date upon which the examination may conclude, in order that the officers composing the several classes may be directed to rejoin their Regts without delay.

4. The next course of Garrison Instruction will commence on the 2nd Nov and General Officers Comdg Divisions and Districts will send to the Adjutant-General on the 1st Oct the names of the officers selected to go through the course.

Under instructions from Horse Guards the following Officers are detailed for duty with their Regtl. Depots and will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with Troops on the Voyage:—

3rd Hussars—Capt C V C Napier, and Lieut S J Lea.

1st Battalion 2nd Foot—Lieut A T Morison.
2nd Battalion 7th Foot—Lieut F St Maur.
56th Foot—Brevt Maj W R White, and Capt G W Wood.
83rd Foot—Lieut C T Davenport.
108th Foot—Capt J M Urquhart, and Lieut E E Swaine.

General officers Comdg Divisions and Districts will avail themselves of the services of these officers for duty with invalids and time expired men proceeding to the Port of embarkation.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Deolalee Depot—Capt R H Ross, 1st Batn 2nd Foot, to be Qr Mr during the Trooping season, dated 15th Sept 1874.

The following officer is placed on general duty:—

Lieut Col R A C Hunt, Infantry, at Belgaum.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Capt H F Dent, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Riding Master W G Mathews, to England, from date of embarkation, for 15 months, on private affairs.

4th Hussars—Lieut G K Deane, to England, per P and O steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Foot (1st Batn)—Lieut A F Adams, for four days in extension of privilege leave, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Maj L G Brown, for 30 days, from date of departure, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining final certificate to Europe.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept 9.)

Military Department.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—

Sub-Conductor Stewart Laverty to be Conductor, and Magazine Serjt (Actg Sub-Conductor) Thomas Templeton to be Sub-Conductor, from the 10th May 1874, in succession to Robertson, deceased.

Sub-Conductor (Actg Conductor) George Ferguson to be Conductor, and Serjt and Asst Overseer Frederic Charles Somers to be Sub-Conductor, from the 2nd June 1874, in succession to Barton, pensioned.

Magazine Serjt (Actg Sub-Conductor) Alfred Wiffen to be Sub-Conductor from the 2nd June 1874, vice Somers, Asst Overseer, Accoutrement Branch.

Sub-Conductor Daniel Flynn to be Actg Conductor, and Magazine Serjt George Ives to be Actg Sub-Conductor, from the 2nd June 1874, in succession to Ferguson and Wiffen, promoted.

Sub-Conductor (Actg Conductor) Robert Warner to be Conductor, and Magazine Serjt (Actg Sub-Conductor) John Meade to be Sub-Conductor, from the 24th June 1874, in succession to Macnee, pensioned.

Sub-Conductor Edward Hogan to be Actg Conductor, and Magazine Serjt Wallace Howard to be Actg Sub-Conductor, from the 24th June 1874, in succession to Warner and Meade, promoted.

Sub-Conductor (Actg Conductor) James Hamilton to be Conductor, and Magazine Serjt (Actg Sub-Conductor) John Merriman to be Sub-Conductor, from the 27th July 1874, in succession to McIntosh, pensioned.

Sub-Conductor Josiah Joplin to be Actg Conductor, and Magazine Serjt Joseph Toombs to be Actg Sub-Conductor, from the 27th July 1874, in succession to Hamilton and Merriman, promoted.

Sub-Conductor (Actg Conductor) Jeremiah Kelly to be Conductor and Magazine Serjt (Actg Sub-Conductor) Thomas Dickson to be Sub-Conductor from the 28th July 1874, in succession to Boyle, pensioned.

Sub-Conductor John Neill to be Actg Conductor, and Magazine Serjt Samuel Sparrow to be Actg Sub-Conductor, from the 28th July 1874, in succession to Kelly and Dickson, promoted.

(N.B.—The above cancels G. O. O. No 476, 15th July 1874.)

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from date of departure after the 5th Octr next:—

Col W R Lambert, S C, Colr and Mag of Kurrachee.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from date of departure in Oct next.

Maj F P Bartholomew, S C, Dist Supt of Police, Dharwar.

Col (Maj Genl) George Prince Sealy, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, is admitted to Colonel's allowance from the 21st June 1874, vice Coll Comdt General Schuler, deceased.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut Col from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval.—Major Charles Thomas Heathcote, S C, 7th Sept 1874.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval.—Staff Corps, Capt John Whaley Watson, 4th Sept 1874, Capt William Paget La Touche, 6th Sept 1874.

Political Department.

Capt W F Prideaux acted as First Asst to the Political Resident, Aden, from the 7th Novr to the 4th Dec 1873.

Judicial Department.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on Azum Ramchandra Gopal, Mahalkari of Chandgud, in the District of Belgaum, the powers of a Mamlutdar.

Mr J O'Leary, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, and Govt Professor of Law, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr H Kennedy, Asst Supt of Police, Panch Mehals, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from 1st Aug 1874.

Azum Balkrishna Shanker, Actg Mahalkari of Chaudgud, in the District of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr H Woodward, Mag of the first class in the District of Khandesh, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Mags of the second and third classes in his Magisterial charge as Magistrate of the Bhosawul Division.

Azum Vithal Bajeti, Actg Mamlutdar of Taluka Shiudgi, in the District of Kaladgi, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Gopal, Actg Mamlutdar of Belgaum, in the District of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Mag of the second class.

Revenue Department.

Mr E T Richardson to be Huzur Depy Colr of Belgaum, continuing to act as Huzur Depy Colr of Nasik.

Mr A R Macdonald, Actg Colr of Kanara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 15th instant. Messrs A A C Jervoise and J R Middleton are appointed to act as Colr and First Asst Collector of Kanara respectively during Mr Macdonald's absence.

Mr W Ramsay, First Asst Colr of Surat is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and eight months from the 5th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr W A East is to act as First Asst Colr of Surat during Mr Ramsay's absence, or until further orders.

Surgn-Maj W Niven, M D, to be Supt of Matheran Hill for two years in succession to Dr Simpson.

General Department.

Asst Surgn J A D[illegible] is permitted to resign the Bombay Medical Service [illegible].

Financial Department.

The Hon Narain Mahomed Ali Rogay is appointed a Member of the committee of Management of the Govt Savings Bank in the room of the late Hon Narayen Vasudev.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Notifications dated 10th Aug and 2nd Sept 1874 granting leave to the Revd S F Bourdillon Junior Chaplain, are cancelled.

The resignation of the service by the Revd S F Bourdillon, Junior Chaplain, notified under date 10th Aug 1874, will take effect from the 11th instead of the 4th Sept 1874.

The Revd W Clark, M A, Joint Chaplain of Kurrachee, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the date of quitting his station.

The Revd E N Dickenson was allowed subsidiary leave for fourteen days from the 27th Aug 1874.

Marine Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut W L Searle, late I N, a Member of the Board of Trustees, Bombay Port Trust.

Notifications by the Revenue and Police Commissioners.

Mr W Ramsay delivered over and Mr T C Hope received charge of the Office of Colr and Mag, Surat, on the 24th instant.

Mr H A Acworth delivered over and Mr Adarji Jiwanji received charge of the Office of District Depy Colr and Mag, Panch Mehals, on the 24th instant.

Mr Rangrao Bhimaji delivered over charge to Mr C R Ovans of the Office of Second Asst and Huzur Depy Colr, Kolaba, on the 28th ultimo.

Mr T H Loech delivered over and Mr Bapu Purshotum received charge of the Office of Extra Second Asst Colr and Mag, Khandesh, on the 28th ultimo.

W H Propert, Esquire, Extra First Asst Colr in charge Panch Mahals is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from 16th Aug 1874.

Capt W H Wilson, Supt of Police, Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for twenty days, from the 2nd Oct next.

Notifications by the Survey and Settlement Commissioners.

Messrs A S Dunkley and N B Bevis respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Depy Supt, Guzerat Survey, on the 1st instant.

Mr N B Bevis and Lieut-Col C J Prescott respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Supt, Guzerat Revenue Survey, on the 2nd instant.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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The First Number of the New Series of the Overland Summary of the Bombay Gazette is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, four annas, the Summary is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the Bombay Gazette. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the Overland Summary, published at the Bombay Gazette Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of this really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

	4 P.M.			4 P.M.
Monday	Sept 21	Tuesday	Dec.	1
Tuesday	Oct	"	"	15
"	"	"	"	29
"	Nov 3	"	Jan.	12
"	" 17	"	"	26

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

	4 P.M.			4 P.M.
Friday	Sept. 25	Monday	Oct.	26
		"	Nov.	2

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRIERSON—September 9th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Captain J. Grierson, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN—September 4th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of C. E. Chapman, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
FORBES—September 5th, at Calcutta, the wife of J C M Forbes, Esq. C. E. of a son.
ROBERTSON—September 7th, at Ballygunge, the wife of J. A. Robertson, Esq. of a son.

DEATH.

STEPHENS—September 1st, at Raipore, Marion Frances Corinne, the dearly loved daughter of Major G N and Mrs Stephens, aged 13 months.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1874.

One or two of our contemporaries have indulged themselves lately in some interesting speculations on the changes that are likely to take place next year in the Viceroy's Executive Council. But one important point has been overlooked; and that is, the effect which the return of Sir William Muir to this country in order to take up the appointment of Finance Minister will have in making nugatory, for some time to come at all events, the provisions of the Indian Council Act. Lord Salisbury, it will be remembered, altered his Bill, out of deference to Lord Northbrook's criticisms, so as to relieve the Viceroy from the dread of having the number of his Council increased; and the new law does not authorize the appointment of an additional member of Council, but only the nomination of a Public Works Minister as one of the ordinary members of the existing Council of [illegible] Perhaps to [illegible] Five, when a vacancy occurs. [illegible] this change in the Bill may be due the pressing solicitations the Secretary of State is said to have addressed to Sir William Muir to accept a seat in the Home Council instead of coming back to this country. For Sir William's return completes the legal tale of Councillors; and India must, therefore, do without a Public Works Minister for some months to come. If Sir W. Muir had agreed to stay in England, probably Sir R. Strachey or Colonel Chesney would by this time have been on his way out to this country to inaugurate the new régime. This postponement of the date when the Act will come into operation cannot but do good; for we may fairly hope that by Christmas the public mind in England will have regained a state of sanity with regard to famines in India, and that a Minister of Public Works appointed next year will not be expected to impoverish the general body of Indian taxpayers for a generation or two in order to ensure that no one shall ever die of starvation in India—a blissful state of society to the perfection of which even London, to judge by statistics, has not yet attained.

There is no subject on which we require more immediate legislation than on the law as it now stands between master and servant in this country. In former days, when we ruled India by a despotism, our Superintendents of Bazaars made a law and a penalty for every offence, and the servants were thus kept in a wholesome state of order, honesty, and civility. But since we have commenced applying the rubrics of English law to India, and from the time we introduced the Penal Code as our model standard, servants have grown careless, insolent, and independent. Many will ask the reason why this is so, seeing that the Legislative Council of India passed the best Penal Code that ever received the assent of any Government either of ancient or of modern times. Prior to the passing of the Act we refer to, master and servant in India stood to each other in the same relationship that menials now do to their employers in England. The term "servant" is a general one and has a wide significance. To-day we propose only to regard the question as it affects domestic servants; and we find that the laws of England and of India are now materially different. It is a vulgar error in this country and also in England to suppose that magistrates have a peculiar jurisdiction over these servants, and nothing can be worse for British prestige in a foreign land than for a master to threaten his menials with the magistrate for domestic offences. Constantly hot-headed and ignorant Europeans run off panting and puffing to a magistrate and ask him to punish a refractory servant, or one who has by some omission or carelessness allowed an injury to be done to his master's property, or who by a passive or a neglectful attitude has allowed loss to accrue to his master. The servant may well deserve a heavy punishment, but neither the law of England nor the law of India can touch him criminally unless under certain and very few exceptions, as we shall just now point out. There is no special law in either country for punishing insolence in a menial, but servants can be dealt with for using abusive or provoking language, just as much as any one else can be punished for similar conduct; and of course in cases of theft the punishment would naturally be more heavy where there was a breach of trust, and a criminal negligence on the part of one who as a body or house servant had abused the confidence reposed in him with regard to the charge of property.

It is well that the exact position of master and servant should be understood, for some masters think that the faults of servants are cognizable by Police Courts, the real fact being that there is always an expressed or implied agreement between the parties, and as their wages, too, are determined by the contract which exists, and which is a civil one, so the remedy is with the civil courts. The place then for masters to go with their complaints is to a Small Cause Court if one exists, and, if not, then to the magistrate endowed with civil jurisdiction in their neighbourhood. In India masters most illegally cut servants' pay for loss, breakages, and absence without leave, &c., &c.; and this, in the absence of a written contract empowering them to do so, is utterly illegal. The real legal remedy is withholding all the wages, and when the servant sues for them then filing a cross-action. If this were once adopted as a system, servants would not dispute their liability to pay for loss occasioned by breakage. We, however, think that great injustice is often perpetrated by making servants pay for loss which has occurred through simple accident, and the happiest households are those wherein there is a good understanding, and where the words "cutting pay" are unknown. In India, however, there are three sections in the Criminal Code which empower magistrates to deal with servants provided they are guilty of a criminal breach of contract of service, but the provision is not extensive, and prosecution can only be maintained under the following circumstances, and when there is an omission:—1stly, where a person has contracted to render his personal service in conveying or conducting a person or property from one place to another; 2ndly, where there has been a contract to act as a servant on a journey or voyage; 3rdly, where there has been a contract to guard a person or property on a journey or voyage; 4thly, where a person has bound himself by a lawful contract to attend upon a youth, a sick person, or one whose bodily weakness is such that he cannot attend himself; 5thly, if a master conveys a servant at his expense—say from Bombay to Surat—and there has been a written contract that the servant will serve him there, then if [illegible] not being ill-treated [illegible] contract he is subject [illegible] penalties of the Penal Code, which, however, in the case we have mentioned, are very slight, three months' imprisonment being the highest punishment which can be inflicted, and this only in the fourth instance to which we have referred, while in the other cases one month is the maximum. The fines provided, too, are not very large, and in the fourth instance Rs. 200 is the highest penalty for what would be a base crime, viz. deserting a person who was ill or suffering from bodily weakness.

We have now exhibited the only offences for which a servant in this country can be penally indicted and punished by a magistrate, and we do not think the Code has gone far enough. A master may order his servant to do a thousand things in the way of taking care of the property in his house and garden, and the servant may be careless, go to sleep, or absent himself. The house may be robbed, the garden may suffer from the inroads of cattle, and yet the servant virtually escapes scot-free. The master by the cold mockery of law is told to sue the servant in a Civil Court, a man who perhaps is not worth the value of the eight-anna stamp upon the summons, and as the master knows this he puts up with the loss and sits down a sufferer from the state of the law, as in such a case a civil remedy is no relief. Were a magistrate enabled to deal criminally with such inexcusable negligence, servants would be more mindful of their duties, and property would have more protection. But the magistrate is simply helpless in cases of loss to household property or garden produce caused by the negligence of the servant in charge, and if such a case went to the Civil Court it is not at all certain that a verdict would follow; and if it did, as we said before, it is highly probable that the menial would turn out utterly insolvent, and in this case the master would have to bear first his loss and then the expense of prosecuting a suit out of which he obtained only nominal redress. There is no real criminal penalty for the disobedience of servants, or for their passive insolence. They can break their engagements, leave their masters at a moment's notice, putting them to any amount of inconvenience, and, save in the cases pointed out, they can do so with comparative impunity.

There can be no doubt that strict justic[illegible] out that there should be a summary [illegible] points making servants keep to their c[illegible] mode of think that if a servant coolly a[illegible]racts. We acts at variance with his imp[illegible] determinedly contract he should be c[illegible]d or expressed Baron Martin, Mr. May[illegible]minally punished. view upon an appe[illegible] reminds us, took this was convicted of [illegible] from an apprentice who [illegible] ful cause. By absenting himself without law[illegible] [illegible] the difference here was that the lad was bound in articles or a deed, and that as he was not worth a civil action justice would have been defeated if the magistrate had not been allowed to step in and do equity. We ask that the magistrates of India may be allowed to come in and do justice in cases where servants misbehave themselves and cause loss to their employers. Baron Martin used these plain words, which form a text on which people interested in this matter might preach a sermon to our law makers:—"We will treat this civil contract as a matter "punishable, not strictly criminally, but as a "way of enforcing the performance of the contract." Any Justice of the Peace in this country who so expressed himself would very soon after see his name erased from the list of magistrates, and yet he would act not only boldly but justly if he followed such a precedent. The Government and the High Court, however, will not endorse or permit any judicial acts which are not closely in accordance with the Penal Code and the Civil Procedure Code, and thus we go on day after day without amending the law relating to servants, which every one admits is defective. We say that full-power magistrates are of no use if they are not given larger jurisdiction in this matter. Servants literally do as they like now-a-days, and there is no speedy redress to be obtained [illegible] [illegible] English gentlemen cannot well prosecute [illegible] in civil actions in Courts presided [illegible] native judges, and we therefore recommend [illegible] when the Penal Code is again [illegible] section 490, which treats of criminal b[illegible] contract of service, may be [illegible] and amended, and that such [illegible] may be introduced as will enable a magistrate to deal severely with house or outside servants who wilfully and by neglect deliberately break hiring contracts for domestic service. If it be a fact that, considering the engagement of a servant purely as a matter of civil contract, the law works unjustly to Europeans forced to live in India, then there can be no reason why native servants should not be brought under the jurisdiction of Criminal Courts, who in England in the case of apprentices can deal in a summary manner with offenders.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

English Travellers in Egypt have hitherto been so occupied in staring at the Pyramids and Cleopatra's Needle that they have missed the discovery of some of the most curious relics it is possible to imagine. But American travellers have been much more wideawake. After discovering Livingstone they guessed there must be something else in Africa the finding of which would make the universe stare a bit, and that something they have just found. At all events, the American papers state that Mr Bayard Taylor, while travelling in Egypt, has been able to get possession of all the love-letters which passed between Joseph and Potiphar's wife. We did not know that Joseph had written love-letters to his admirer; on the contrary, we thought she did all the loving; but, as the Americans say, this age is a pretty tall enlightened one, and Joseph's character doesn't need to think to hide its mighty blemishes from the million-power-magnifying glass of intelligent and daring residents of the most go-ahead country on the face of the earth. What a toothsome morsel it will be for the gossips if it turns out that Joseph was no better than he should be. Ah, doubtless, "they always did suspect the surprising virtues of that young man!"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, 21st August.

There are very few of us left in London to talk politics. The clubs are half empty, and many of those places are in the hands of the white-washers and the painters. Our more fortunate fellow creatures who are on the moors send us but indifferent reports of their success, for with rare exceptions game is very scarce; our friends at the seaside complain of the truly British weather, which is variable as ever; and those who are "doing" the Rhine and Switzerland allege that hotel charges and hotel accommodation are becoming worse and worse. We, therefore, who are compelled to remain in town have a gloomy satisfaction in believing that the grapes are very sour. Yet if London were even emptier than it is at this present moment it would be full enough to afford much that is interesting. Besides, who can say that London is empty when it is honoured by such distinguished visitors as the Empress of Austria, the Prince Charles of Roumania, and the Princess of young Don Alphonso, believed by many to be the coming King of Spain, and—Rochefort? Prince Milan is not far off; some say he is in England, and some that he is in Italy; anyhow he is somewhere in western Europe, prowling *incognito* in search of a wife. Our Princess Beatrice is said to be already booked, either for a German or a Russian, and as she is the last of our royal family whom the Queen has yet on hand (the boys can look after themselves) we have no fears about such a gay young gentleman as Prince Milan doing much mischief in the British preserve.

In the absence of exciting politics our distinguished visitors afford a topic for the passing hour. Some of us, too, can moralise over the season which is just past, and I am bound to say that self-examination does not give us many [illegible] burning [illegible] very [illegible] brilliant as [illegible] night. The Duke of Edinburgh [illegible] and the coming in of the [illegible] round of festivities as London [illegible] There was, perhaps, a little [illegible] than usual, but our great expectations [illegible] appointed, as they frequently are. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were obliged to drop out of society by reason of a coming event which is expected in October next, and which will bring over to England a small army of Russian doctors and nurses together with Her Royal Highness's momma. A country seat has been taken for the occasion in Kent, and we hear from St. Petersburgh that Court circles are already becoming very enthusiastic over this business. The Duke seems to have had some ground for being annoyed with the *Times* for anticipating this incident last March, and for directing another newspaper to represent that the *Times* was not authorised to state what it had done. The truth is that the *Times* was on that occasion inspired by no less a personage than the Queen, who seemed to be very much more delighted with the business than her Royal son. Society suffered somewhat from the withdrawal of the Duke and Duchess; but the Prince and Princess of Wales entered more than ever into the festivities of the season. I have already told you of the patronage which the Prince bestowed upon the revived revelry of *bal masqué*, and this form of amusement seems to have been the chief novelty of the season, if novelty it can be called. Pigeon shooting has gone down rapidly, as a fashionable sport, mainly because of its cruelties, and because of the strong comments thereon which have fallen from [illegible] lips. There is some danger, [illegible] royal same cause, that Polo will also from the [illegible] be a fashionable amusement [illegible] cease to most undoubtedly get punished [illegible] ponies do a pity if so healthful and [illegible], but it would be were allowed to die out [illegible] useful an exercise also followed that. A doubtful success has skating rinks [illegible] establishment of the asphalt become [illegible], but the new game of Badminton has become more popular than ever. Garden Parties and the five o'clock teas have also become firmly established institutions, and your heavy evening dinner is looked upon as no more than a necessity, and as having but special joys to the man of business only. Nor are our recollections of the season marred by any very great vices. I do not know that London has become any more moral than it was twelve months ago. In the early part of the season some of the clubs exhibited a disposition to permit more card playing than there ought to have been, and matters got so bad that several notorious cases found their way into the newspapers; but the Queen is again understood to have expressed very strong opinions on this subject to many around her, and I am informed that towards the close of the season card playing for heavy stakes was very exceptional. The exclusion of some half dozen members by two or three clubs, for infraction of rules in this respect, had a very salutary result. People have a malicious delight in associating our Princes with scandal, and it was therefore not surprising to hear in the dying hours of the season that one of them had become mixed up in another affair of *galanterie*. His chief favourite till she was "sold up" last year is said to have been the wife or the widow of a gentleman bearing a great name in the banking world—a name which was on every body's lips on that terrible Black Friday which brought disaster to English credit. The gossips are now associating this royal gentleman with the name of another lady whose husband is well known in matters of Spanish finance and banking. The extravagances of royalty have also received a word of condemnation from a gentleman who is well able to speak upon the subject. I refer to the letter of Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., upon the grant to Prince Leopold. In that brief communication [illegible]

[illegible] friends.

The only political subjects of the week have arisen out of the recess speeches of members of Parliament. Mr. Fawcett has been down to his constituents at Brighton to receive from them a testimonial in the shape of a purse containing the amount of his last election expenses. He gave an excellent address upon general politics, chiefly remarkable for expressions, which nobody anticipated from such a quarter, of great loyalty to Mr. Gladstone and praises of the right hon. gentleman's qualities as a political leader. This is another healthy sign of the increasing convalescence of the Liberal party. We have also had important speeches from the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Manchester, and Mr. Forster, upon education. It is very evident from the remarks of the member for Bradford that had the late Government remained in office they would have introduced a measure for giving compulsory education. We may now count upon that as a certain item in the next Liberal programme. Some interest is also attached to a rumour that Mr. Disraeli intends visiting Ireland. At the present moment he is, as usual, among the Dowagers. What a liking the Premier retains for the Dowagers! He has already been to see two since Parliament rose, and one is the newly converted Conservative, the Marchioness of Westminster. His journey to Ireland is associated with the report that he intends recommending the erection of a royal residence there, and that he is going to Galway to do something for the development of its harbour and shipping. Ireland is already becoming enthusiastic, but we think it will be greatly disappointed. Mr. Disraeli may go to Dublin, to patronise his Duke—that of Abercorn—and to induce him to remain at the Castle longer than the twelve months for which he first bargained; but the Royal family is understood to have very emphatically declared against a Royal residence in Ireland, notwithstanding the hope which I know exists in some quarters of inducing Prince Arthur to succeed the Duke of Abercorn should the latter persist in retiring at the end of his first year of office.

Of Indian politics there is not so much as a single word. The India Office has emptied itself of everybody but second class clerks, and the place has temporarily become a howling wilderness. Those people who take an interest in Spanish affairs are much concerned to know what it is which the German, the English, and the French Governments have recognised. Is it Serrano's Government, or is it the Spanish Republic? They have been made uneasy by reports which reach us from Berlin to the effect that the German recognition is of such a nature as to admit of Serrano's placing Don Alphonso on the Spanish throne. The correspondence on this subject or some official explanations from our own Ministers is anxiously awaited. The recognition of Serrano's ministry as a *de facto* Government was already sufficiently accomplished, and to recognise the Republic in such a fashion as to regard it as a stepping-stone for the Alphonsist restoration is more than we can understand. But neither Russia, Austria, nor Italy has followed the example of the other three great powers, so that it would seem that difficulties exist somewhere. The news which reaches us from the Brussels Conference shows that very little has been accomplished, and I hear from one whose business it is to know that the smaller powers have stood well together in order to prevent any serious changes being carried out by Germany and Russia. Several of the more important Russian proposals have already been ruled out of Court, and an effort is being made on the part of that power to have them discussed at a sort of supplementary congress which the Russian statesmen desire to hold in St. Petersburg; but this proposal is not likely to hold water. The Congress is understood to have decided upon one or two points of some interest in regard to small details, but general principles have been entirely untouched. No sooner will the representatives of the great States have departed from Brussels than

their [illegible] [illegible] September [illegible] of the International [illegible] held at the [illegible] will be remembered [illegible] movement in [illegible] years ago [illegible] organisation [illegible] Reds got up and [illegible] removed the Congress [illegible] out of the control of [illegible] nobody has heard anything [illegible] papers [illegible] [illegible] they are [illegible] A few centres of International [illegible] in [illegible] such as England [illegible] believe there are [illegible] in the whole country. There [illegible] tion or funds among them [illegible] send a British representative [illegible] the happy thought of each delegate [illegible] arrangements with the London newspapers [illegible] special correspondent, the [illegible] English Internationalists would not have to pay the necessary railway fare.

The Russian papers [illegible] an increasing number of [illegible] the utter collapse of the Kingdom of [illegible] all of which show that Russia [illegible] the Khanate. There are [illegible] in the Foreign Office that Russia [illegible] between China and Japan [illegible] the occupation [illegible] quarrel over [illegible]

THE [illegible]

(London Gazette, Aug [illegible])

Admiralty, [illegible]

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870:—

Captain George Graham Bull has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the [illegible] ultimo.

Navigating Lieutenant Robert Gilpin has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 15th instant.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, Aug 21.)

India Office, 20th August, 1874.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following Admission to the Bombay Staff Corps, made by the Government in India:—

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Henry Robert Dacres Thomas, 76th Regiment. Dated 28th October, 1871.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Calcraft Paskin Baillie, Bengal Infantry. Dated 8th May, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert [illegible], Bengal Infantry. Dated 12th May, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Connolly O'Brien Palmer, Bengal Infantry. Dated 9th June 1874.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Reynolds Stephen James Prendergast, Madras Cavalry. Dated 20th [illegible], 18[illegible]

To be Major.

Captain Alexander Henry Edward Campbell, Madras Cavalry. Dated 20th March, 1874

Major George Alexander [illegible], Madras Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, in succession to General [illegible] Dervile, Madras Infantry, deceased. Dated 28th March, 1874.

Major Henry Peter Sykes, Bombay Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Francis Sawbridge Cherry, Madras Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to Colonel (borne on List Major-Generals of Indian Army) A. Wyndham, deceased. Dated 20th March, 1874.

Captain Charles Alfred Moore, Bombay Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to General [illegible] Madras Infantry, deceased. Dated 10th April 1874.

Captain Arthur Haldimand Prinsep, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to General [illegible] S. Bird, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 13th April, 1874.

Substantive Promotions.

[illegible]

Dated 16th June, 1874.

To be Majors.

Captain Henry Wilson Gordon. Dated 5th May, 1874.
Captain Bernard Crabbe. Dated [illegible] May, 1874.
Captain [illegible] Rogers. Dated 8th June, 1874.
Captain George Anthony [illegible] Baker. Dated 8th June, 1874.
Captain Herbert Mills [illegible]. Dated 8th June, 1874.
Captain Frederick [illegible]. Dated 8th June, 1874
Captain John Upperton. Dated [illegible] June, 1874.
Captain Hanson Chambers Taylor Jarrett, V.C. Dated 16th June, 1874.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Jasper Bruce. Dated 9th May, 1874.
Lieutenant Arthur Francis Drake. Dated [illegible]th May, 1874.
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Seymour Duncan Barrow. Dated 27th May, 1874.
Lieutenant William [illegible]. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Lieutenant Henry James Barr. Dated 16th June, 1874
Lieutenant Charles Evans Hallett. Dated 29th June, 1874.

BENGAL ARMY.

Late 24th Native Infantry.

Captain George Braddon Connolly Allcock, deceased, to be Major. Dated 10th May, 1874.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major James Evan Baillie. Dated 10th March, 1874.
Major Barrington Frederick Heysham. Dated 3rd April, 1874.
Captain Charles Hallyburton Grace. Dated 13th March, 1874.
Captain Henry Tristram O'Reilly. Dated 24th March, 1874.
Captain Alfred Augustus Davidson. Dated 1st April, 1874.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Campbell Walker. Dated 20th March, 1874.
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Wyndham Hughes Hallett, Dated 29th March, 1874

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Ingram Francis Chapman. Dated 27th May, 1874.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet Major) Thomas Hastings Turner. Dated 12th June, 1872
Captain John Hayes Boyd. Dated 4th April 1874.
Captain Henry William Harris. Dated 4th April, 1874.

The names of the undermentioned Officers should be as follows, and not as stated in the Gazettes mentioned:—

London Gazette, 25th August, 1871—Captain R. Heawell, General List, Bombay, should be Hennell.
London Gazette, 25th August, 1871—Colonel B. P. Lynch, K. S. I., Bombay Infantry, should be K. C. S. I.
London Gazette, 9th April, 1872—Captain Duncan Charles Pitcher, Bengal Staff Corps, should be Duncan George Pitcher.
London Gazette, 9th April, 1872—Captain E. G. Blenkinsop, Madras Infantry, should be Madras Staff Corps.
London Gazette, 9th April, 1872—Captain E. J. Gunthorpe, Madras Infantry, should be Madras Staff Corps.
London Gazette, 9th April, 1872—Captain Campbell Walker, Madras Infantry, should be Madras Staff Corps.
London Gazette, 23rd August, 1872—Major R. C. Lowe, Bengal Cavalry, should be Low.
London Gazette, 23rd August, 1872—Captain S. H. Cavan, Bengal Staff Corps, should be S. H. Cowan.
London Gazette, 23rd August, 1872—Captain A. W. H. Becher, Bengal Infantry, should be Bengal Cavalry.
London Gazette, 23rd August, 1872—Captain E. R. B. Byrch, Bengal Infantry, should be Madras Infantry.
London Gazette, 17th January, 1873—Major G. D. Crawford, Bengal Infantry, should be Crawfurd.
London Gazette, 17th January, 1873—[illegible] Elliot Henry Money, Bengal Staff Corps, should be Elliot Alexander Money.
London Gazette, 27th February, 1874—Surgeons, Madras—Hazlitt Allison, M.D. should be Harker Allison, M.D. Phillip Thompson should be Philip Thompson. Richard Edward Ross should be Richard Edward Ross.

The date of the undermentioned Officer's Commission should be as follows and not as stated in the Gazette named:—

London Gazette, 17th January, 1873—Captain George Alexander, Bengal Staff Corps, 30th December, 1870, should be 1871.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 10th September, 8 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 83, rainfall [illegible].
Carwar, 10th September, 8 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 79, barometer [illegible].
Mangalore, 10th September, 7 a.m.—Weather [illegible], wind east, south-west, west, [illegible] maximum [illegible], minimum 71, wet bulb 77, [illegible].
[illegible], 10th September [illegible] wind [illegible] thermometer [illegible], barometer [illegible]
Vingorla, 10th September, [illegible] Weather [illegible], wind south-west mild, thermometer [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] to the [illegible] ...th.

The [illegible] They [illegible]

[illegible] has been [illegible]

LONDON, [illegible] Aug.

The [illegible] market closed heavy. Steady depressed.

The [illegible] very dull.

[illegible] 5 per cent. [illegible] 97

5 per cent. [illegible] 1874 ... ... 109½

[illegible] ... 97 15/16

The [illegible] Mail [illegible] arrived at Southampton [illegible]

POONA RACES.

(FROM [illegible] "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY.

POONA, 10th SEPTEMBER.

[illegible]—King's Own.

[illegible]—Gold Cup, 3.

[illegible]

BRIGADIER-GENERAL [illegible], C.B., will command the expedition against the Dunlas.

LIEUTENANT [illegible] SEARLE, late I.N., has been appointed a Member of the Board of Trustees, Bombay Port Trust.

M. COGGIA has discovered another new comet. It is situated in the constellation Taurus, and its light is described as faint.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. NISSE, M. D., has been appointed Superintendent of Matheran Hill, for two years, in succession to Dr. Simpson.

WE notice the name of Mr. W. G. Pedder, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, in the list of passengers from Venice to Bombay by the mail of the [illegible] instant.

A PROPOSAL has been made for the erection, at a cost of £10,000, of a memorial in St. Paul's Cathedral of William Tyndale, to whose efforts in the translation of the Bible Englishmen owe so much.

THE [illegible] dog fight story has been dramatized for the [illegible] Theatre. Local enthusiasm is being [illegible] by pictures posted all over the district representing the fight with the man and dog chained to opposite walls.

AMONG the Bowood papers which Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice is examining with the view of producing a memoir of his ancestor, Lord Shelburne, there are, it is stated, a good many unpublished letters from Bentham.

THE [illegible] asserts that the Lord Chief Justice [illegible] commenced his much-talked-of book on "Junius." The same journal understands that Mr. William Allingham has succeeded Mr. J. A. Froude in the editorship of *Fraser's Magazine*.

THE [illegible] Steppe, between the Caspian and Amu Daria, has been [illegible] by the Russians. Regular communication by couriers twice a month has been established between Krasnovodsk and [illegible] Khiva [illegible]. All the postillions selected are Turcomans.

IT has been resolved [illegible] Glasgow [illegible] statue [illegible] £500 remaining [illegible] the [illegible] this purpose [illegible] committee has been appointed to collect [illegible] for this object.

MARSHAL BAZAINE has informed a correspondent of the [illegible] who interviewed him at Spa that he intends to go either to England or Italy, but probably to the latter country, and take up his residence near Lake Como, as the air of that district would be beneficial to his children's health.

IT is reported that Mr. Tennyson has nearly finished the tragedy of "Boadicea," which he is said to be preparing for the stage. Mr. Tennyson is now in Paris; but before he went Mr. Irving was staying with him, and will, it is supposed, probably have [illegible] in the new drama.

THE uniform lately prescribed for the Customs Preventive Service is also to be worn by the officers of the Coast Guard Service and Inspectors of the Salt Departments, with the alteration that in the case of the latter officer the letters "H. M. C. and S." are to be substituted for the letters "H. M. C." on the badge of the cap.

FROM a notification in the *London Gazette* of the 21st ult. we learn that the Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a notification issued by Her Majesty's Minister at Yedo, announcing, for the information of British subjects, that the Japanese Government has forbidden the export of rice from the 1st August.

THERE is some hope (*Nature* says) that an Arctic expedition of discovery may be despatched in the spring of 1875. The Prime Minister has undertaken to consider the subject carefully in all its bearings, and on the 1st August the presidents of the Royal Society and of the Royal Geographical Society, accompanied by a gallant admiral of long Arctic experience, had a preliminary interview with Mr. Disraeli.

ONLY a few days ago, says the *Madras Times*, we recorded a case in which an Artilleryman put an end to his life by blowing his brains out with a carbine. At six o'clock yesterday morning, a man by the name of Drozer, a private in H.M. [illegible] Fusiliers, committed suicide in the barrack room in the Fort by shooting himself. It is said that the deceased had lately been observed to behave rather strangely.

THE *Yorkshire Post* says there is probability of the Doncaster race course being materially altered after the September meeting. It appears that the Race Committee are unable to make satisfactory terms with Lord Auckland for the purchase of the hill which forms part of the present course, and that, consequently, fresh plans have been adopted. The work of altering the course will be commenced at an early date.

THE *Delhi Gazette* records the death at Agra, early on the morning of the 7th instant, of the Reverend Jacob Jacob, the native pastor of St. John's Mission Church. Those who knew him, [illegible] at the same time [illegible] in the success of Christian Missions in India, and look forward hopefully to the first establishment of a truly native church, will [illegible] in [illegible] Jacob's early death a severe loss.

THE following Notification appears in yesterday's *Gazette*:—"A contagious disease resembling the plague having broken out at [illegible], people in the Bombay Presidency are hereby [illegible] to proceed on pilgrimage to that country for the present and until the said disease shall be known to have disappeared altogether. If they go, they will be liable to great hardship in quarantine, and to the chance of dying of the disease as well."

A PARLIAMENTARY return of the number of deaths in the metropolitan district from starvation, privation, &c., in the year 1873, states that the total number of such deaths reported by the coroners [illegible] was 107. Of these, [illegible] were in the Central [illegible], 34 in the Eastern Division, [illegible] Western division, [illegible] of Southwark.

[illegible] London.

SIR [illegible] seems [illegible] in England, where he is [illegible] to return to public life. At the forthcoming meeting of the Social Science Congress, which will commence at Glasgow on the 30th [illegible] the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will take a leading part in the proceedings, as he has been appointed President of the Department of Trades and Manufactures. We wonder whether he will give his listeners any [illegible] of how to manufacture a famine.

BOMBAY may thank Venus for attracting to these shores very learned and respectable gentlemen. By the Nizam, which is the first vessel carrying the mails for the East direct through the Suez Canal, besides £10,000 in car silver, we may expect a distinguished party of six German astronomers—Dr. W. Valentiner, Dr. C. Adolf, Dr. C. Reimann, Mr. T. Deichmüller, Mr. Kardarts, and Mr. Eschke—who are coming to Bombay, proceeding thence to Shanghai, for the purpose of making observations of the approaching transit of Venus in that district.

HER MAJESTY the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Osborne at about six o'clock on the evening of the 20th ult., on their way to Scotland. According to present arrangements, the Queen will stay in the Highlands till November. The Royal train arrived at Perth at 9-30 on the morning of the 21st. Owing to a peremptory command from her Majesty, notices were posted outside the station stating that, contrary to the usual custom, the public would be excluded. Officials were placed at the entrance, so as to prevent any one not possessing a ticket from entering the station. Nevertheless a great many persons assembled, and great indignation was expressed at the new arrangement.

THE climate of India is generally credited with very exasperating tendencies, which may account for Mr. Robert Millar, a retired surgeon-major of the Indian army, behaving so badly to his landlady as to induce her husband to make him figure in a Metropolitan criminal court. Mr. Millar called several witnesses to prove that during all the time they knew him in India he was a very gentlemanly person; but the fact of certain letters which he had sent to Mrs. Micklethwaite, the name of his landlady, could not be got over, and the Court felt compelled to order him to enter into his own recognisances in £100, and find two sureties in £50 each, to come up for judgment when called upon, and to keep the peace for twelve months. He declined to make any order as to costs. The bail being forthcoming, the defendant was discharged.

THE Teutons are evidently determined to spread their territorial possessions in the New as well as the Old world. A writer in *Vanity Fair* hears that they are causing some trouble across the Atlantic. Thirty years ago, "Dutchmen," as the Americans called them, were much bullied. They were occasionally tarred and feathered, pitched into the water, or even hanged for pure amusement by strolling parties of roysterers. Now the immigrants from the Fatherland are so numerous that they not only refuse to be bullied, but even to be Anglicised as becomes respectable folk. They teach their children German instead of English, and are even endeavouring to establish a purely German State in the Union. They will be very roughly treated if they persist; for Yankees will not allow strange powers on the soil of the Republic, and would tread on an embryo Prussia with no more ceremony than they would on a blackbeetle.

A [illegible] telegram to the *Times* gives the substance of Mr. Beecher's defence before the Plymouth Church Committee of Investigation [illegible] accusations of Mr Theodore Tilton. Mr. Beecher [illegible] accusation imputing to him the slightest impropriety of conduct, and explains a letter of his in which he had, in the most humiliating terms, asked Mr. Tilton's pardon. This letter, he says, was written when he was in a depressed mood, and it was "a summary by Mr. Moulton of a gushing speech Mr. Beecher had made to Moulton to tell Mr. Tilton. It was not a correct report of what he said." Mr. Beecher quotes a letter from Mr. Moulton dated June 1873, in which Mr. Moulton says, "You can stand if the whole case is published to-morrow." Mr. Beecher charges Mr. Tilton with black-mailing him, and obtaining from him at different times a total of 7,000 dols., and finally 5,000 dols. more was demanded, which Mr. Beecher refused, challenging full exposure. The *Times* correspondent adds that the report of the committee will exonerate Mr. Beecher.

THE town of Suez, says Consul West in his Commercial Report for last year, is as much neglected as ever, and local officials, sanitary or other, are as little inclined as formerly to attend to the cleanliness or salubrity of the town, confining their efforts to the exaction of obstructive quarantine measures under the orders of the Egyptian Board of Health, while no arrangements whatever are made either for lodging the pilgrims, or for removing the debris and filth which inevitably accumulate in the open spaces in the town, where they are permitted to camp regardless of all order or cleanliness. No facilities whatever are provided for them either for camping or for embarking and disembarking. And while the Khedive has been induced to spend many thousands of pounds in building and dredging a spacious wet dock, which is useless even for his own steamers, not a single effort has been made either to improve the town or to extend facilities for the local traffic; and, although the Customs revenue must have considerably increased of late years, no shed or cover whatever has yet been erected to afford shelter to the goods that are landed at Suez, notwithstanding that a very heavy charge is made on all goods that are allowed to remain on what are considered the Custom-house premises without being cleared. Suez, adds the Consul, seems, indeed, to be treated as though it were not part of the dominions of the Khedive, and unless some European can manage to make a "plant" on the Viceroy in the shape of a contract, does not appear to be worth the attention of the Egyptian Government.

THE Crown Princess of Prussia, on the 11th ult., presented new colours to the 106th Regiment (Bombay Light Infantry), at Parkhurst Barracks, Isle of Wight. Her Imperial Highness was accompanied by the Crown Prince, who wore the white uniform of a general in his own regiment. The Prince and Princess were received on the ground by Colonel Gillespie, Sir Hastings Doyle (commander of Portsmouth), Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, Count Münster (the German ambassador), and others. The Princess, in presenting the colours, said—"Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of Her Majesty's 106th Regiment, it is not only a pleasure, but an honour, to me to take part in the ceremony which assembles you here to-day. I feel much gratified in being asked to give the colours to a brave regiment which has served its country in Persia and in India. May new laurels be won for these colours wherever they go, and lead you to victory whenever our beloved Sovereign's honour and the country's safety require your service." Colonel Gillespie replied in suitable terms, and assured her Imperial Highness that the pleasure the regiment felt in receiving the colours was greatly enhanced by the fact that she had been assisted in the ceremony by one who, as long as history lasted, would be remembered as one of the most successful and accomplished soldiers of the nineteenth century. The Imperial party were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the officers of the regiment, and in the afternoon the old flags were deposited in the parish church of Newport.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—It is very well for distinguished foreigners to pay their respects to the Khedive about that season when travelling into the tropics by the Nile route becomes pleasant. But when these visits are regularly made the occasion for putting pressure on the [illegible] administration [illegible] taking [illegible] grand conversazione [illegible] the strangers [illegible] persons who [illegible] on these liberal [illegible] a heavy tax on the Egyptian [illegible]. Formerly it used to be [illegible] which was sought. Now the number of distinguished people is annually increasing who arrive at Cairo with the fixed intention of putting on sufficient pressure to obtain the use of a Viceregal steamer for their use. The Khedive is not yet able to distinguish accurately to which of the great people who call upon him he might well refuse such favours, even when unhesitatingly asked. So the steamers are almost invariably given, to be paid for, of course, out of his revenue; the unfortunate villagers on the Upper Nile are often taxed specially to find free rations for the crews, and, though the trip is no doubt much enjoyed, the enjoyment is very much at the expense of the fellahs on whose oppressed condition Englishmen are wont to expatiate. We have reason to believe that the Khedive has recently expressed very clearly his desire to get rid of these grand visitors and the expense they entail; and as the greater part are Englishmen, and they are possibly not aware of the feelings which this system of black-mail keeps up, we take leave to point out the truth in good time, that those who contemplate "doing the cataracts" this year may arrange to do them at their own cost.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 21st AUGUST.

JUST after I posted my last letter to you a telegram reached me from the Isle of Wight giving a brief description of an imposing ceremony which had taken place about noon at Newport, viz., the presentation of new colours to the 106th Regiment (Bombay Light Infantry), and as it is so intimately connected with your Presidency it will not be out of place if I proceed to give you a brief account of what occurred on the occasion. I believe that it was first intended that the hands of Her Majesty the Queen should have been those which should have conveyed to the keeping of the regiment its new standards, but the health of our Sovereign is, although the intelligence is carefully guarded, not in that satisfactory state which her loyal subjects would desire. Moreover, the continued serious indisposition of Prince Leopold must cause her great anxiety of mind, so it was settled to take advantage of the presence in the Island of the Princess Royal of England to relieve her august mother of that which would have proved a great fatigue to her. Again, was not the renowned Prince Imperial of Germany on the spot? Therefore, as the 106th could not be honoured with the presence of the Queen, the officers and men felt that they were distinguished in having as her substitute England's eldest daughter. It would seem that, unlike sailors, soldiers have no superstitious dread of commencing any new work on a Friday, as this was actually the day selected on which one of the important acts affecting the vitality of a regiment was to be performed. The day was beautiful even for the placid shores of the Solent. The sun shone out resplendently, the blue sky was here and there tinged with a few white feathery clouds, there was a charmingly gentle breeze from the south ward and westward, but not sufficient to raise even a particle of dust. The place selected for the presentation was the drill-ground at Parkhurst. The ground was kept by a party of the 101st, those renowned Bengal Fusiliers, and there was a guard of honour from the same regiment which, with the Queen's colours and the band, was stationed at the entrance to receive the Imperial party on their arrival. Shortly after 12 o'clock the 106th, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Rollo Gillespie, marched from their quarters into the ground and formed in line with the old colours on the left. Lieutenant-General Hastings Doyle, who commands the south-western district, and had crossed over from Portsmouth early in the morning, accompanied by his staff, quickly followed, and immediately proceeded to inspect the regiment. Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, who seems to be almost ubiquitous, was also present. Soon after [illegible] [illegible] accompanied by the Crown Prince, arrived from [illegible] and were received with the usual honours. The Crown Prince wore a silver helmet surmounted with a black and white feather plume and the white uniform of the Cuirassier regiment which he commands, and looked every inch a soldier. I have rarely if ever seen one who has so high a military bearing as has the Prince. He is in my eyes a remarkably handsome man, and when in *mufti* looks like a thorough English gentleman. When in repose his features have a mild and thoughtful expression, but it is said by those who have seen him when on active service that the expression of his features assumes that which characterized the severe and ferocious old "Fritz." No one in our time has acquired so great a renown as a successful warrior as has this true scion of the house of Brandenburgh. But I must get back to the Bombay Fusiliers. The Royal Standard of England was run up to the flag-staff and was duly saluted. The Prince and Princess, surrounded by a brilliant company, stood at the foot of the flag-staff and facing the regiment. The old colours were then "trooped" with the usual honours, the band playing the "British Grenadiers," and as they were taken to the rear the tune of "Auld lang Syne" was poured forth in a sweetly melancholy style. The regiment then was formed into a hollow square, and close to the Prince and Princess an altar, composed of drums, was improvised, on which the new colours were placed. The venerable Chaplain-General, assisted by several other clergymen, then proceeded with the ceremony of consecration. The colours were then handed to the Princess, who presented them to the two junior lieutenants, Jervis and Boyle, who received them kneeling. She made a neat little speech delivered in a slightly foreign accent, which she has acquired by her almost constant residence abroad. She gracefully alluded to the services of the regiment in Persia and in India, and expressed an opinion that new laurels would await it whenever it was called upon to support the honour and dignity of our beloved Sovereign. A handsome luncheon followed, and appropriate speeches were made by Colonel Gillespie and others. The old colours were in the course of the afternoon deposited in Newport church.

The authorities at the Horse Guards are taking the volunteers seriously in hand. An order in Council has been issued calling upon commanding officers to see that the uniform of their different corps is properly "faced" and trimmed according to regulation, and, where practicable to encourage the use of red cloth as much as possible, so that our citizen troops may assimilate in look to the regular forces. We all recollect the story of some of the first Napoleon's best troops taking fright at the appearance on a hill in Wales of a host of Welshwomen in round hats and red cloaks armed with broom sticks—there is also a tale told of Paul Jones having been deterred from making a descent on the Shetland Isles by a demonstration also made by a number of women enveloped in red woollen shawls, for the production of which they have since become so famous. These are not bad arguments for the adoption of a universal colour.

There never was a time in the history of India when there existed so anxious a desire to do justice to the claims of those who have done good service in the different Presidencies as at present, and it will be the fault of those who deem themselves aggrieved if their sufferings be not alleviated. In short, I believe that the authorities are rather anxious than otherwise to have an opportunity of redressing grievances. The appointment of Honorary Physician to the Queen held by the late Dr. Beatson has been conferred on an officer well-known in India, Dr. John Fraser, C. B., who after serving throughout the Crimean War went through with the Rifles the whole of the Indian Mutiny. He is an uncommon man, and owes his rise in the army entirely to his own merits—he is as unpretending as he is deserving—he has had no one to push him on—he was the only son of his mother and she was a poor widow. He was the attached and devoted companion of Hedley Vicars and Maximilian Hammond, and is following in their footsteps, thus adducing another instance that it is not incompatible with the duty of a soldier to serve his Master. I have known John Fraser for more than a quarter of a century, and during the whole of that time he has been most consistent and never has he been found to stray from the path of duty.

The question of torpedoes is attracting increased attention among the great military European Powers. Russia, while inviting all the world to assemble at Brussels to listen to suggestions by which war for the future can be conducted on improved humane principles, has not neglected to ask Commander Harvey, R. N., to visit St. Petersburg for the purpose of instructing her soldiers and sailors in the shortest and most certain way of hurling thousands of human beings into eternity by means of his torpedo. There is an axiom which should never be lost sight of by those who have anything to defend. It is "That peace is the time to be prepared for war." It is to be hoped that your forts and your Magdala will be sufficiently strong and powerful to repel all who may come against you, but at the same time I sincerely trust, for your own sakes and the great interests committed to your charge, that you will not neglect to look with a favourable eye on the torpedo. It is fated to play a great and deadly part in all coming wars.

Twenty years ago it was thought that a lad who could then have qualified for the Royal Military Academy could have taken at least a B. A degree at Cambridge; that having been the case, the inference now is that one who is successful at present would not fail to come out as a Wrangler. The fact is the authorities are besieged by applicants, and, as the number of nominations exceed the vacancies by at least one-half, it follows as a matter of course that the required standard is probably only reached by a few and the remainder are thus got rid of. Those who can get through the process of cramming obtain commissions, whilst others who as a rule are well fitted for soldiers and whose digestions are not exactly fitted for repletion are dismissed to follow less congenial occupations, and thus many an excellent "gunner" is lost to the country.

Sir Charles Staveley will proceed to Bombay *via* Venice, and will relieve Sir Augustus Spencer about the 10th October, so that we shall scarcely have the last-named officer in England much before the first week of November.

Did I give you last week a list of Indian medical candidates who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations? I will run the risk of sending you the names by this mail—

	Names.	No. of Marks.		Names.	Marks.
1	Crookter, H M ...	5,8[illegible]	10	Malcolm Smith, G J	4,46[illegible]
2	Corbett, [illegible] L ...	5,626	11	Lancaster, [illegible] ...	4,4[illegible]
3	Brown, S H ...	5,585	12	Vale, R P ...	4,200
4	Main, [illegible] ...	5,560	13	Fullerton, J C ...	4,[illegible]75
5	Benson, F H ...	5,2[illegible]	14	Warden, C J H ...	[illegible]
6	Armstrong, J ...	5,125	15	King, W G ...	[illegible]
7	Warden, [illegible] ...	[illegible]	16	Patterson, D A ...	3,980
8	Dawson, L R ...	4,788	17	Wilkins, J S ...	3,9[illegible]
9	Shircore, J C ...	4,6[illegible]	18	Barren, W A ...	3,600

It may possibly be stale news to tell you that Surgeon General O'Flaherty of your Presidency is expected to retire before long, but it often occurs that intelligence reaches you from afar off when its origin has been close at hand.

The new Adjutant General in India will, it is said, be not Colonel Martin Dillon but Colonel Primrose, C. S. I., who has seen much service in India and has the reputation of being possessed of much administrative talent.

"The special committee on rifled shell guns" have finally approved of a field service shrapnel. This is satisfactory, as the old shells never could be depended upon. They were most eccentric in their action and in their flight, they as frequently as not could not bear the shock of discharge and broke up at the bore. The new pattern has withstood no end of experiments at Shoeburyness, and we now feel that we have a terrible destructive weapon at our command.

It will probably be of interest to you to know that H. M. S. Glasgow will be relieved by one of the finest frigates in the service, the Undaunted, now fitting at Sheerness. This ship will mount 31 of the largest guns now in use, and has more steam power than Admiral Cumming's flag-ship. Rear-Admiral R. J. M. Macdonald, an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales, is seeking to obtain the naval command in your seas, which is considered the prize of the service, and from the interest he can bring to bear upon Whitehall he is likely to outrun all his competitors. Admiral Cumming's time is up on the 14th of next February.

The Martini-Henry rifle is passing through the very throes of its existence. We have expended an enormous sum on this arm, and have at present a stock of about two hundred thousand rifles on hand, when lo! we are told that it kicks and thumps so dreadfully as to induce a dread on the part of the soldier to make use of it. I have heard stories of black eyes, bloody noses, cut cheeks and bruised shoulders, all resulting from this ugly weapon, and it is contended that it cannot on account of its glaring defects be depended upon before an enemy. It is now recommended that one hundred privates from different regiments should be told off to fire rapidly one hundred rounds and hear what they have to say on the subject, and not to allow an expensive and what has hitherto been supposed to be an admirable piece to be condemned by *amateur* shots. The Russians have a good gun, so have the Prussians, and the chassepot of the French is beyond dispute a capital fire-arm; and why should we, who boast of possessing the workshops of the world, be distanced? A correspondent under the well-known initials of W. H. R. has written to the *Times* calling for an immediate enquiry. No man has had better opportunities of judging of the value of warlike weapons than the writer in question. I believe that he has seen men armed with Wellington's old "Brown Bess." He witnessed the execution inflicted by the Enfield at the Alma and throughout the Mutiny in India. He saw the rout of the Austrians under the fire of the needle-gun, and he witnessed the duel between the latter and the chassepot. He saw the different effects produced and took counsel upon the merits of one and all with those who handled them, and he is now fain to ask that we should not wait until we are involved in war before we make sure that our troops are not at a disadvantage when compared with others.

The death of the Hon. Lieut.-General Lindsay, Military Secretary to the Duke of Cambridge, which occurred last week, was awfully sudden, although not unexpected. Aneurism of the heart brought on by sheer hard work was the cause. His remains were quietly interred in Mitcham Churchyard yesterday. His successor at the Horse Guards has not yet been named. General Sir Hope Grant, whom as a Company's officer I confounded with his namesake Sir Patrick, is still the coming man for India.

THE BANDORA FEAST.

TUESDAY last, being the Bandora feast, a large concourse of people met as usual in the little chapel on the hill to do honour to the "Lady of the Mount." High mass was said precisely at 11-30 A.M., when a volley of little cannon shots and merry ringing of the chapel bells announced to the congregation that the Very Rev. Nicholas Da Silva, Vicar of St. Andrew's Church at Bandora, with his two coadjutors (the Rev. Father Fonseca and Erasmus) had taken their stand at the foot of the altar. The altar was as usual beautifully decorated, and the little image of the Virgin was embellished with jewels. The music was excellent, and the choir consisted of singers (both ladies and gentlemen), who did credit to Mozart and charmed the sensitive feelings of the worshippers. The evening service was attended with the same results as in former years: a crowd of Mahrattas, heavy-looking Bannias, and yellowish-looking Marwarees being allowed to enter the precincts of the chapel to admire the beauty of the Image and to make the usual vow, offering at the same time a few paltry farthings as a security for the fulfilment of that vow. At the appointed hour the Rev. Father Erasmus took his seat at the foot of the altar and sold out his sanctified cords at the usual rates, varying from one to three pice the piece. Great was the annoyance caused to the civilized portion of the Roman Catholic on seeing this barbarous mode of collecting money. On purchasing a fair quantity of the sanctified cords, the Bandora "colees" ran round the chapel yard beating loudly their tom-toms and shouting in a very wild style. The clock having struck the hour of nine the large concourse of people began to disperse, each seeking an opportunity to reach his respective home as early as possible.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 21st AUGUST.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Mooltan, Commander A. Symons, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English mails of the 21st ult. on board. The following is the list of passegers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr J F Bedborough.	Mr B Bennett.
Mr R N McMurdo.	Mr R Phillips.
Mr F Mackay.	Mr F Turner.
Mr F H Cousin.	Mr J B Whitehead.

FROM VENICE.

Mr A Simson.	Mr P Muller.
Mr P Prinju.	

FROM BRINDISI.

Colonel Warden.	Mr & M Smith.
Mr J B Thomson.	Dr F Smith.
Lieut.-Colonel MacMahon.	Lieutenant C Barlow.
Colonel E Burton.	

FROM ADEN.

Mr Turner.	18 Natives.
Private Mhoya Khan.	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, August, 21.)

THERE are rumours of the existence of an alleged widely-spread conspiracy to assassinate Prince Bismarck, which, however, require positive confirmation. The Emperor of Germany is expected to pay a visit to the King of Italy shortly, if his health will permit him.

Madame Bazaine has published a long letter filled with the details of her husband's escape. The ex-marshal has also addressed a letter to the French authorities, in which he takes the responsibility of his escape on himself, and entirely exonerates the governor of the fort and his subordinates.

Don Carlos has issued a Manifesto to the European Powers in which he describes his movements and intentions.

Russia and Austria are understood to have notified their assent to the recognition of the Republican Government of Spain.

A report has reached London that some officers of H.M.S Fly have been fired on by the Republican Spanish troops.

The reports concerning Garibaldi's illness have been exaggerated. He has only been slightly indisposed.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Osborne yesterday for Scotland, where the Court is expected to remain till November.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have returned to London from their Continental tour.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by her royal father, who has been visiting in Scotland, has gone to Denmark.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has had a grand reception at Plymouth by the Freemasons.

Professor Fawcett has been addressing the electors of Brighton on the present aspect of the political world.

The health of Mr. Laird, M.P. for Birkenhead, is reported as being [illegible] condition.

The Right Hon. J. Stansfeld, M.P. for Halifax, has had a severe fall in the neighbourhood of the Cumberland mountains.

The Welsh National Eisteddfod has just been celebrated with considerable success at Bangor.

The strike of the agricultural labourers is now at an end. The Union is said to be broken up, and the men are soliciting employment from their former masters.

The harvest, which is spoken of as above the average, is well in hand.

The Wesleyan Conference have been discussing the correspondence between the Bishop of Lincoln, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Mr. Keet, in regard to the disputed title of Reverend claimed by that gentleman. The matter has been referred to the Committee of Privileges.

The Dean and Chapter of Ripon have transferred their estates to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in consideration of an annual payment of £5,000.

A serious conflagration has occurred at Market Harborough, causing considerable damage.

The Bank rate has been reduced from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Bishop Sumner; Lieut.-Gen. the Hon Sir James Lindsay; Lieut.-Gen. D. S. Babington, Mad. Inf.; Maj.-Gen. W. Gordon; Dr A. Herman; H. Herman, late of the India Office; J. Mackenzie, Esq., late of China and Calcutta; Sir Coventry Payne, Bart.; Rev. H. U. Tighe, Dean of Derry; Lady Mary H. Williams; Sir W. Fairbairn, Bart.; Sir W. Wiseman; Lady Lees.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.—The Honourable Nawab Mahomed Ali Rogay has been appointed a Member of the Committee of Management of the Government Savings Bank in the room of the late Honourable Narayen Vasudeo.

THEFT.—Mr. William Adams residing at Mazagon Road, reported to the police the theft of several spoons, of the collective value of Rs. 6. The informant has reason to suppose that they had been purloined on the afternoon of the 8th inst. from a table in his dining room.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.—The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of 'Rao Bahadoor' upon Chintamon Rao Hurree, son of the late Hurree Govind Deshmook, as a personal distinction. The Viceroy and Governor General is also pleased to confer the title of 'Rao Bahadoor' upon Govind Rao Hurree, son of the late Hurree Govind Deshmook, as a personal distinction.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Wednesday the 8th September was 3[illegible], being 4 more than in the preceding week, 23 more than the total of the week ending 9th September 1873, and 20 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 307 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 31st August 1874, Rs. 39,38,762; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 7,499; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 2; balance, Rs. 39,46,259. There are in addition 18,905 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

A FIRE.—A fire broke out on the evening of the 9th inst. on the 5th storey of a house in Ruggonath Dadajee Street, immediately behind the Fort Police Court. A room of the house had been stored with dried manure, and the cause of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The Fort engine was speedily on the spot and lost no time in extinguishing the flames. The damage is estimated to be very trifling.

THEFT.—Sorabjee Nowrojee, the proprietor of the Oriental Exchange, Marine Street, reported to the police that on the night of the 7th instant two servants of his establishment had forced open his cupboard and absconded with a cash-box containing Rs. 59. It was conjectured that the delinquents had decamped immediately after to Bandora, and notwithstanding a strict search they have not yet been apprehended.

A CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Wednesday evening last on view of the body of Patrick O'Toole, late seaman of the s.s. Excelsior, who was drowned on Sunday evening last. The corpse was found floating on the water at Sewree a short time before the inquest. It was interred at the Sewree Cemetery after the inquest without the assistance of a clergyman of the church to which the deceased belonged (Roman Catholic). Verdict—That death was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the sea.

AN APPLICATION FOR AN IMMEDIATE WARRANT.—Mr. Turner, of the firm of Messrs. Chalk and Turner, yesterday appeared before Mr. Webb, Senior Judge of the Court of Small Causes and represented that a certain Joseph Vangelder had on an occasion availed himself of the medical services of Dr. Sidney Smith, and without remunerating that medical gentleman intended to leave the country in the s.s. King Arthur to-day. Mr Turner, therefore, on behalf of his client, Dr. Smith applied for an immediate warrant, which was granted. We understand that Mr. Vangelder settled his liabilities with Dr. Smith's solicitor last night, so that he will be able to leave Bombay to-day.

A SUIT AGAINST GOVERNMENT.—At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Marriott gave judgment in the suit filed by Mr. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia against the Secretary of State. The case was heard for eight days before his Lordship, and the hearing concluded on the 10th April last. The judgment was therefore given after exactly five months from the last day of the hearing. The suit was brought to recover from the Secretary of State for India in Council the sum of Rs. 13,93,468, for damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the breach of an agreement made in March 1864 between the plaintiff and the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, for the lease of the Coorla Hill, and of which agreement the Secretary of State became the assignee by purchase. His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs. A full report of the judgment will be published in an early issue.

AN ACTION FOR DAMAGES.—Yesterday at the Court of Small Causes, before Mr. Webb, the Senior Judge, Mr. Gordon, the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, represented by Mr. Skipsey, was the plaintiff in an action for damages against the owners of the ss. Ariel, on account of injury which plaintiff's cargo had sustained in course of unloading from the said vessel. The result of the case will determine the important question of the extent of the liability of captains of ships in landing cargo, and must naturally be of considerable interest to the mercantile community, besides establishing a precedent, the want of which has been long felt. Mr. Jefferson conducted the defence, and we may mention that the question was ably contested, and occupied the attention of the Court for the entire day. A full report of the proceedings, together with Mr. Skipsey's lucid representation of the case, will appear in to-morrow's issue. His Honour, the first Judge, on the conclusion of the case observed that the case was one of the greatest importance, and he would not trust himself to decide upon the matter without some little deliberation and purposes to give his decision this morning. He certainly should have had no hesitation in giving a verdict for the plaintiff were it not for the inconsistencies in the evidence of the manager of Messrs Cooper and Co's Agency; yet, on the other hand, there could be no doubt that if the ship's crew were engaged in unloading cargo from their vessel, they should be held liable for any damage that might accrue at the time. In answer to a question from Mr. Jefferson, however, his Honour stated that he was satisfied that the damage complained of had occurred after the goods had actually left the deck of the vessel.

THE ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY.—The final meeting of shareholders of the Alexandra Press Company, in Liquidation, was held at the offices of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co. on the 8th inst. Mr. Arthur Oliphant, the liquidator of the company, was in the chair. The liquidator read the advertisement calling the meeting, and presented his final account. He stated that the whole of the property had been disposed of with the exception of some machinery lying at Madras, for which he was already in possession of a good offer. He regretted that the liquidation had not shown a better result, but he affirmed that no effort had been wanting to make the winding-up as profitable as possible to the shareholders, and he was sure that they would confirm his statements and pass his accounts.

It was then proposed by Mr. Cursondas Valubdas, seconded by Mr. Bhasker Maneckjee, and carried unanimously,—That the accounts submitted by the liquidator this day, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Alexandra Press Company, Limited, has been conducted, and the property of the company has been disposed of, be and are hereby approved and passed.

Proposed by Mr. Bhasker Maneckjee, seconded by Mr. Shamrow Maneckjee, and carried unanimously—That the books, accounts, and documents of the Alexandra Press Company and of the liquidator of the company be deposited with the new company, and also that the thirty-six shares which have not yet been taken up by the shareholders be handed over to the directors of the Coconada Press Company to be distributed amongst the parties entitled to the same.

The liquidator then stated that there was no further business for the Alexandra Press Company to consider, that he should duly advise the Registrar according to the Act of this meeting having been held; and on the expiration of three months from such date, the company would be deemed dissolved.

A vote of thanks was then unanimously passed to the liquidator for his able conduct in carrying out the liquidation of the company.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.	Byculla.	Colaba.
	In. cts	In. cts	In. cts
Wednesday, [illegible] ...	[illegible]	0 0	0 5
Previously registered ...	75 [illegible]	80 70	71 37
Grand Total ...	75 [illegible]	80 70	71 42

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. Kashgar, Captain G. J. Bain, will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Canal, with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Freeland and [illegible]	Mrs Donohoe and child
Mrs Maurice [illegible]	Mr J M [illegible]
Mrs Logan	Mr W Woolley
Miss Sykes	Mr & Williams
Mrs Williams and 2 infants	Mr & R Hamilton
Mr Kaneba Bomanjee [illegible]	Captain R H Bennick and child
Mrs Bligh	Mr Wheatley
Mr W Preston	Mrs Harrell and infant
Mr A G Houston	Mr T Bennett
The Rev'd F J Pendleton	Lieut A W E Ravenscroft
	Mrs Blyth and infant

FOR BRINDISI.

Major-General R B Johnson	Mr Maneckjee Nusserwanjee Dulall

FOR VENICE.

Mr W N Bailey	Mr McKellar
Mr Stevenson	

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court opened yesterday, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. The following cases were tried before his Lordship and a common jury.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Crushna Gunnoo, pleaded guilty to a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Jankee, his wife. His Lordship told him he had admitted the charge of biting his wife's nose off, and that the court must sentence him to be rigorously imprisoned for five years.

THEFT.

Shingo Jewza, a young fisherman, was charged with theft of several ornaments and Rs. 49-12 in cash, the property of another fisherman named Bendia Bullock residing at Worlee. The prosecutor and prisoner lived in adjoining houses, and the latter was in the habit of visiting the former's house. About two months ago, prosecutor went one night to his uncle's house and returned home in about half an hour. His two wives were in the cookroom; he called them into the hut; and they soon after retired for the night. The next morning prosecutor missed a small box from his room as well as the ornaments and money which had been locked up in a large box kept in the loft. The small box was found lying at the back of prisoner's house, and a bag containing the Rs. 49-12 was found in his house. All the ornaments were found buried outside the wall of prisoner's house in sandy ground, which he pointed out to a policeman. The prisoner's defence was that prosecutor's second wife came to him with the money and ornaments and asked him to keep them for her. He kept the money, but refused to take charge of the ornaments. At her request he buried them, in her presence in the rear of the house. His Lordship, in summing up told the jury the case presented very peculiar circumstances, and that the jury should receive the evidence with great caution. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

DEATH FROM RECKLESS DRIVING.

Jannoo Raghoo, the driver of a hack shigram, was charged with driving his carriage so rashly as to endanger human life and thereby injuring Shaik Luttoo Bapoobhoy, a farrier, who subsequently died at the hospital from the effect of the injury. On the 18th June last, prisoner was driving a shigram from the Fort in the direction of the Boree Bunder railway station, and the horse was galloping. The shaft of the carriage struck the farrier from behind below the right shoulder. He fell down and the shigram passed over him. The prisoner then whipped the horse two or four times and drove off faster than before. Before the man was knocked down, prisoner did not call out "pice, pice." He appeared to be in liquor, but on this point the evidence was not very clear. The wheel of the carriage passed over the right side of the farrier's face, and he was stunned. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died from the effects of locked-jaw and tetanus.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be kept to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

THEFT.

[illegible] Sawnath, a domestic servant in the employ of the Rev. Richard Stothert, and Ghema Sawnath, his brother, who pleaded guilty, were charged with theft of six currency notes of Rs. 50 each, and with dishonestly receiving stolen property. The prosecutor had kept the notes on the 20th July last in what he called "an Edinburgh bag," which had a lock that opened by a pressure downward. The bag was kept in his room, to which the first prisoner had access. A report was made to the police, and Mr. Inspector Price arrested the first prisoner on suspicion. The second prisoner was arrested afterwards. The same day the six notes for Rs. 50 each were taken to Mr. Price by a police havildar, and he (Mr. Price) informed the prosecutor of their having been recovered in the room of the second prisoner at Byculla. The second prisoner produced five of the notes from a porcelain pot which he dug up from the earthen floor of his room. The sixth note was found concealed in the rafter of the roof.

The jury found the first prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be kept to rigorous imprisonment for two years. The second prisoner, who had pleaded guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned for one year.

INDIAN NEWS.

DEPORTATION OF FEMALE VAGRANTS.—The [illegible] Government have sanctioned the deportation of two female vagrants to Calcutta. The women were granted an allowance of 25 Rupees per mensem during their stay in Madras, and as they have friends in Calcutta they have been ordered to proceed to that Presidency.—*Madras Athenæum.*

EARTHQUAKE IN THE COIMBATORE DISTRICT.—On the 6th of last month, the Collector of Coimbatore reported for the information of the Board that an earthquake was felt at about 3 to 4 A.M., of the 8th July [illegible] the villages of Annamallay, Kotoor, Vettaikaranpoodoor, Somandoray, and other villages adjacent in Pollachy taluq of that district. In the Police Occurrence Report, it is stated to have lasted one-fifth of an hour (probably an Indian hour which would be 5 minutes); the Sub-Magistrate states it lasted 6 or 7 minutes. It passed from east to west. The shock was apparently of a mild character.

A WONDERFUL GEM.—Don Alexander [illegible] of Sedewatta, has paid a visit to our office this morning in order to show us a wonderful gem, a cat's eye of a description, according to his story, never before discovered in Ceylon, and which has been exciting the admiration of all the gemmers who have seen it in the Saffaragamuwa District. It is a very small stone weighing only 1½ carat, of a very clear water, but the peculiar value lies in the reddish colour reflected in the stone. He values it so highly that not less than Rs. 10,000 would tempt him to part with it. However, Oosen Lebbe Marikar, the well-known jeweller, only offers £150 for it; and we fancy that cannot be far off a fair appraisement of its value, although the fortunate possessor says that this low offer has been made because the jeweller is puzzled what to make of the gem, rather than because he is sure of its value.—*Ceylon Observer.*

A TROTTING MATCH.—The match, to which allusion was made in our sporting column last week, came off yesterday morning at Colombo, the start being effected at about half-past seven. Little Lamb was the first away, but was pulled back to Banshee in a few strides, and the pair went on together neck and neck for some 300 yards, when the pony, who was not trotting kindly broke, thereby losing a couple of lengths. Mr. Darley made good use of the lead thus obtained, and kept away for about half a mile, when Little Lamb settled to his work, took hold of his bit, and was shortly on level terms with Banshee. The race then became most exciting, both nags laying down to their work in slashing style, but after about a quarter of a mile of this extreme pace the mare tired and broke, due probably to want of condition. Little Lamb struck resolutely to his work, drew away gradually from his opponent, and eventually won a fast race by fifty yards. Time, as taken by Benson's chronograph, seven minutes fifty seven seconds,—a very good performance for amateur trotters. A large number of gentlemen followed the race on horse back, and a good deal of interest generally was taken in the result of this truly sporting affair. Mr. Saunders officiated as Judge.—*Ceylon Times*, Sept. 1.

THE USE OF "DEPARTMENTS."—The *Bombay Gazette* is anxious that youthful Hindoos should turn their attention to commercial pursuits instead of seeking places under Government. When we look at India, says that outspoken journal, with its enormously expensive and altogether overdone departments, we are in amazement, to [illegible] and are all their [illegible] establishments maintained? The only answer would seem to be, that it is done in order to provide for a certain number of sons of needy persons at home, and to support an army of sleek natives here. No one, we imagine, would assert that public works in India are better than private enterprise could turn out. The truth is that they are both badly constructed and have cost immense sums of money. Our deliberate opinion is that India might be governed as well as she now is at half the outlay, and it is high time that Government should be taught to confine itself to questions of State policy (with due restraints), leaving all the rest alone, instead of interfering in a clumsy and inefficient way with that of which it practically knows nothing. The sequence of events would be somewhat as follows, if the young men of India were weaned from the bad habit of seeking places under Government and were led to devote themselves to commercial callings, trade would improve yearly, and before the expiration of many years India would largely export her own manufactures instead of importing those of other countries. For example, take cotton. Not only would the raw material be vastly improved, but the piece-goods turned out would command a ready sale, and India might soon become, for that branch of industry, the market of the East. With the growth of commerce, public opinion would grow and private enterprise would be depended on to do well what Government now does badly. As the rising generation shook off the degrading shackles of a service and cast away the cords of red-tape that at present bind them, greater independence of thought and a more wholesome moral tone would infallibly follow. They would know their strength and appreciate that the only true Government is their own. Then, and not till then, Government would cease to arrogate to itself functions it ought not to be endowed with, and step by step would be driven to take its proper position, viz., that of a servant of the public and not a master.—*Ceylon Times.*

SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2nd SEPTEMBER 1874.

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 29th, 3 inches higher than last week. Schwan flood subsiding. Freshet from [illegible]. Kharif crops in ear. Rain on 23rd in Kohistan, Mahjunda and Jerruck.

Haidarabad.—Kharif dry crops remarkably fine and mostly coming into ear. River 4 feet higher than on same date last year. Weather fine. Public health good.

Shikarpur.—River 12 feet 10 inches at Bukker. Floods subsiding slowly. Severe dust-storm on 30th, followed by slight fall of rain. Fever prevalent.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather unsettled. Slight showers of rain on 30th. Floods continue high. Fever prevalent.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 37 cents.; more wanted. Crops doing well.

Kaira.—Rain 5 cents. More required. Crops and public health good. Weather warm.

Surat.—Rain 1 inch 65 cents.; more wanted. Crops thriving. Health good.

Broach.—Rain 19 cents.; more wanted. Crops good. Fever in some places.

Khandesh.—Rain 8 cents. at Doolia. Cotton and other standing crops suffering for want of more rain. Public health good.

Nasik.—Rain 6 cents. Crops good. Cattle-disease in some villages of Nandgaum, Baglan, and Chandore. Public health good. Cotton crops suffering for want of rain.

Tanna.—Rain 1 inch 91 cents. Weather, public health, and crops good. Cough in Bhewndy; fever in Mahim, Wada, and Shapur talukas and slightly in Murbar taluka; cattle-disease slightly in Shapur and Murbar talukas.

Poona.—Rain 7 cents.; fallen more or less in the talukas excepting Khed, Siror, and Bhimthadi. Standing kharif crops generally doing well. Accounts from Indapur, Bhimtadi, and Siror unsatisfactory. Cattle-disease in Khed and Haveli. Climate and public health good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 1 inch 2 cents.; more wanted. Crops withering. Slight cattle-disease in Parner and Sheoganon talukas. Public health good.

Sholapur.—Rain 35 cents. Crops suffering from want of it in some talukas.

Satara.—Rain 25 cents.; wanted in Wai, Jaoli, and Koregaum. Karif crops thriving. Ague in Pattun and fever at Mahableshwar. Crops suffering in Maun and Khutao.

Belgaum.—Rain 2 inches 70 cents. Crops doing well. Locusts in Chikodi. Public health good.

Dharwar.—Little rain. Early crops good. Cotton sowing in progress. Fever, ague, and cattle-disease prevail slightly.

Kaladghi.—Rain 25 cents.; wanted everywhere; promise of it. Crops doing fairly.

Kanara.—Rain 1 inch 54 cents. in Karwar. Crops good. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent.

Rajkot.—Crops good. Rain wanted. General health good in Rajkot. Fever in other places.

Wudwan.—Rain 20 cents. Health and crops in the same state as before.

Baroda.—Rain 9 cents. Crops healthy. Public health good.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 31st ultimo). Rain 1 inch 79 cents. at Alibagh. Rice and other crops in good condition.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 25th ultimo). Rain 2 inches 96 cents. Early crops in ear. Dysentery and fever continue in the town of Ratnagiri and Khed taluka. Cattle-disease in the town of Ratnagiri and Rajapur taluka.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Throat Affections.—All the varieties of these distressing complaints may be readily and effectively treated by rubbing this Ointment twice a day upon the neck and chest, and supporting the strength by suitable nourishment. By this simple means diphtheria, ulcerated and relaxed throat, irritation of the windpipe, quinsy, and glandular enlargements will lose their greatest dangers, and the disquietude they have caused repaired. Holloway's Ointment is the most trustworthy remedy for all external and [illegible] ailments, and may be safely and effectually employed in every case without regard to season, sex, age, or constitution. It is highly extolled for its ready cures of [illegible] coughs, bronchitis, hoarseness, and disagreeable discharges from the throat and nose.

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EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

MARSHAL BAZAINE'S ACCOUNT OF HIS ESCAPE.

The *Cologne Gazette* gives the following particulars of the ex-marshal's escape as derived from himself:—

"From his sitting-room the prisoner was obliged, in order to arrive at the terrace (his promenade), to pass a bridge, and to descend some steps at the end of it. The bridge was enclosed by walls on both sides, on one of which stood the guard. A tent-roof was spread over the bridge to keep off the rays of the sun, which also concealed from those standing at the foot of the steps the persons on the bridge. On the south-eastern point of the island, which has a steep descent into the sea, the marshal had arranged a little kitchen garden, in which he worked much and watered his beans. There his flight was to be effected. On a far projecting part of this garden the marshal discovered one day that an old gutter for carrying off the rain water which poured through the rock was filled up by fragments of wall and rubble. Every day the marshal worked to open it gradually, and had to conceal with stones and grass what he was doing from the eyes of spies. At last the opening was completed. If inside the gutter two strong irons bars were placed across the rock, and if to the bars a strong rope ending with an iron ring and penetrating through the other side of the gutter was attached, a rope-ladder could be fastened to it strong enough to carry even so corpulent a man as the marshal. In the gutter there was room enough to hide the rope-ladder and ropes till the decisive day. The most difficult part was to arrive unnoticed at the gutter. Every evening Marchi (the gaoler) accompanied the prisoner on his return from the terrace across the bridge to his rooms. Then the door was closed by the warders and escape rendered impossible. The marshal resolved to trust to a happy chance, and to expect the day agreed on with his wife for the daring act. The night from last Sunday to Monday was chosen. When at ten o'clock the marshal arrived with Marchi at the flight of steps, he asked him not to take any more trouble, as the way to the rooms was now very short. Marchi let himself be persuaded. The marshal remained alone, crossed the bridge, the tent-roof of which concealed him for a moment from those outside, feigned to open and shut the door, which was closed later by the unsuspecting warders, leaped across the wall at the last of the bridge, went softly along the outer wall, and reached the gutter, having now passed the first danger. A thick rope, provided with many knots and at the end with a strong iron hook, was fastened to the ring, and the descent, eighty feet deep, began with the danger of being smashed against the projecting cliffs or of falling into the sea, lashed by a furious mistral. The marshal, who had gained much strength during his captivity, had also put on a strong tightly-fitting belt, with an iron hook in front so that he could fasten himself to a knot of the rope whenever he required a short rest. Arrived at the middle of the rope, he perceived a feeble light beneath him. He knew now that his wife was there. He replied by the signal agreed on, lighting a match, showing him thus suspended. His hands swelled and bled, the cliffs hurt him everywhere—thick cloth trousers, still damp from the sea water, are covered all over with holes, and show what the daring man must have suffered. Having reached the end of the rope, but not the strand, he let himself drop into the sea, and swam towards the boat in which were his faithful wife and her courageous cousin. Before reaching it his strength left him, and Alvarez de Rull, his youthful deliverer, [illegible] into the rolling boat. After one hour's rowing they reached the peninsula of Croisette. At some distance the barge of the steamer Baron Ricasoli, hired by Madame Bazaine for a pretended pleasure trip, waited for them, and brought them towards one in the morning on board the steamer. The captain did not know the name of his guest. Madame Bazaine, when going on land with the barge, had announced that she would engage a valet, and perhaps a chambermaid for the voyage. The marshal was introduced as the newly-engaged valet and went at once to his cabin which he did not leave again before the landing at Genoa. The marshal and Madame Bazaine state most explicitly that they have had no accomplices, and began and executed the work alone."

The same paper, speaking of Marshal Bazaine's sojourn at Cologne, says:—"Young and beautiful, with luxuriant black hair and black eyes, of a charming figure and bewitching loveliness, Madame Bazaine had passed the days of splendour at the side of her husband, embellished and eased to him the days of misfortune, and has now boldly braved the waves and the other dangers of an escape, and brought it about with the help of a youthful and resolute cousin. But the marshal has also shown no lack of courage. When his two deliverers gave him the signal at ten o'clock in the evening he let himself resolutely and quickly down by the rope, which tore his hands and shins (he has shown us himself his swollen and black-and-blue hands, and the wound on his right shin). Three or four times a high spouting wave seized him and threw him against the rock, but the boat was reached and no further obstacle opposed the completion of the flight. Now he stays on the German soil, to which a short time ago he was a dangerous and bloody foe. The wrongs done to him by his fellow countrymen his enemies cannot and will not make good, but the boundless misfortunes suffered by him will make them forget what they reproached him with formerly. With German chivalry they will respect the love which his wife has shown, by so beautiful and [illegible] deed."

Madame B[illegible] writes:—

"I observed with pain after a certain time that my husband's health was being affected under the influence of confinement and ennui. One day I begged him—I besought him almost on my knees—to let me start for Paris to have a personal interview with Marshal MacMahon. He consented, not without much difficulty. I went to Paris. The marshal was rather frigid towards me. I reminded him that the marshal had been his comrade, his chief, and had gloriously worn the French uniform for forty-two years. I told him that if he had the right of shooting him he had no right to subject him to moral torture for the rest of his days. My brother-in-law was with me. He added that in joining his voice to mine he was performing a solemn promise made at the bedside of his wife, killed by all three griefs. Marshal MacMahon remained immovable. He confined himself to telling us he perfectly understood our request, but that he could do nothing—that he left us no hope whatever. 'Hope,' I replied, 'belongs to God, and He gives it to every body.' I had told my husband that in case I failed at Versailles he ought, for his family's sake, to make up his mind to escape. To apprise him of the result of my proceedings, we had agreed that if I wrote to him 'I am satisfied,' this would signify that I had not succeeded. I will tell you how I communicated with my husband. I wrote with sympathetic ink on the inside of the sealed envelope. The Governor contented himself with cutting the upper part of the envelope, drawing out the letter, reading it, and putting it back into the envelope to give to my husband. The latter had only to turn the envelope inside out and hold it before a candle in order to bring out what I had written. I accordingly wrote to Marshal Bazaine that I was going to start for Spa in order to throw people off the scent, and should then go to Genoa to charter a small vessel, in order to seek him at the Ile Sainte Marguerite. I told him to take evening walks after the 30th of July, and to turn his eyes every evening towards Juan Bay. If he observed a small boat making signals he would know what it meant, and would try and get out of his prison. No day was fixed beforehand. The small vessel was to come every evening until the Marshal was able to join us. I therefore went to Spa, and there found my nephew, M. de Rull, and told him my plan. M. de Rull is a young man with whose character and energy I was acquainted. He possesses a fortune; he is independent; his position, therefore, enabled him to undertake such an enterprise. He agreed to it, but I laid down one condition—namely, that we should do everything ourselves; that we should take nobody with us, even a sailor to row the boat serving for escape. I left my children at this hotel, and set off with my nephew for Genoa."

Madame Bazaine then describes the chartering of the boat and the voyage to San Remo in terms substantially identical with her letter to the Minister of the Interior. The only additional incidents mentioned are that at Port Maurice she scratched her own name, "Josepha," on the walls of the tower, and that on the Saturday night they both suffered severely from sea sickness; that on landing at St. Remo she was so weak from want of food, and so desponding, that she cried like a child; and that they selected Sunday evening because there were fewer fishing-boats at sea than on a week day. After repeating that the captain and crew were ignorant of the scheme, and describing the landing in the steamer's boat at La Croisette, she continues:—

"We took a little walk on the shore, asking the way because we did not know the country. We observed a woman in a garden. 'My good woman,' I said 'have you a boat to let?' She told us she had one, but would not let it to us. A little further on, a man to whom we put the same question replied, 'Yes, but on condition of your taking a sailor with you.' This did not suit us. We argued with him, telling him we should not go far from the coast, and knew how to manage a boat. He still refused. At last I took a louis from my pocket and asked the man to get me change. While he ran off we entered into the boat and rowed off as quickly as possible, without waiting for his permission. Rull turned his back on Fort Saint Marguerite, while I kept it in front of me. My nephew did not understand rowing very well, and I knew nothing of it. After a minute, therefore, I confused my oars with his, rowing in contrary directions so much that the boat was going quite awry, and we had the utmost difficulty in advancing in the direction of the port. Rull told me to use only one oar, and in this way I interfered less with his movements. We arrived off the isle. There was a light on the small house situated at the foot of the stairs of the fort. All at once this light disappeared. 'We are lost,' I exclaimed; 'we have been recognised, and they have extinguished the light in order to come and take us.' Rull calmed me as well as he could. It was so dark that we could not see on what side of the fort we were. Being novices, too, at sea, we did not make much way. We had been two hours traversing a distance of scarcely 200 metres. It might have been a quarter to nine when we reached the foot of the fort. Where were we to land? We hardly knew. At length I distinguished the sentry-box at the corner of the terrace, and I said to Rull, 'There is the side of Juan Bay; and we ought to proceed to the left.' We approached rocks. I raised my head, and seeing their fearful height, I began to despair of our enterprise, and burst into tears. 'It is the end of me,' I exclaimed, 'I am uselessly endangering my husband's life. *Mon Dieu!* how miserable I am!' Rull did not lose his composure for an instant. 'Calm yourself, Josepha,' he said to me, 'we cannot remain here; the sea will dash us to pieces on the rocks. Let us row with all our might.' The boat, indeed, was going at haphazard, tossed by the waves. I cannot even now understand how we got away. All at once we heard a slight sound. 'Do you hear?' said Rull. 'Yes, I am sure he is descending.' A second afterwards there was another sound, as if of a sliding body. We seemed to hear a rope touch and beat on the rocks. At last, in spite of the darkness, I observed a large mass slowly descend alongside the fort. I quickly took a match from my pocket and lighted it in front of my face in order that I might be recognised. The marshal saw the glimmer and answered it by also striking a match. He was still at a considerable height, and I was so terrified that I said to myself, 'He can never get down.' We rowed and rowed; we came as near as we could. I then distinctly heard a grating on the rope. My eyes were fixed on the marshal, whom I saw descending. Suddenly he seemed to disappear between two enormous rocks. This time I thought all was over. I looked at Rull and exclaimed in Spanish, '*Sennoto!* He is killed.' I know not what passed in the moment which followed. When I recovered my senses I saw the marshal in the water, now swimming and now clinging to the rocks. Rull threw him the rope which happened to be in the boat. The marshal seized it, and was able to come a little nearer; but as he lost his strength, and held on the rope to prevent being carried away by the waves, we thought his weight would upset the boat. It was a horrible moment. I placed myself on the opposite side to balance his weight. At last Rull managed to catch hold of the marshal, lift him up and fling him into the boat. The marshal rolled in, as it were. His first words were, 'Ah, my children, how devoted you are to me!' Emotion prevented his saying more. It was not a time to indulge in sentiment. It was necessary to start immediately. The marshal and Rull took an oar and rowed in the direction of the spot where he had left the Italian sailors who had landed us at La Croisette. Not knowing the precise spot where they went, we went along by the coast under great difficulties. The marshal had no longer any strength to row; he even lost an oar on a rock. We at last came alongside, and found the sailors very uneasy about us. We told them we had missed them, and had been a long time seeking them. 'My nephew and my servant,' I added, 'have been rowing and I have been steering.' The sailors did not question us. They drew our boat on the Coast, and we set off in their boat to rejoin the Baron Ricasoli. It was half past twelve o'clock or a quarter to one when we got on board. Everybody was asleep except the second mate. Rull went and roused the captain, and said, 'We have changed our plan; we wish to go to Genoa instead of Nice in order to ask the company's permission to go to Naples.' The captain answered, 'But my papers are taken out for Nice; I cannot go to Genoa.' There was a warm discussion between us. 'The company,' I said, 'put you at our disposal; you must execute your orders.' This peremptory language induced the captain to obey. He steered for Genoa. It was one o'clock at the moment of re-entering our cabins. I said carelessly to the captain, 'I recommend to your care the old servant I have just brought you.' Towards two o'clock we reached Genoa. At the moment of landing I gave the marshal my cloak, a carpet bag, and a small trunk, saying, 'Here, Peter, take all this.' The captain heard me, and had not the least suspicion of the identity of my old Peter. We took a light breakfast at the Hotel des Quatre Nations, and started the same day for Milan. We spent Monday night at the Hotel de la Grande Bretagne. On Tuesday we were at Como. We crossed the lake by steamer and landed at Colico, whence a carriage took us to Chiavenna. In order to pass the Splugen we took three places in the coupé of the *diligence*. At last we arrived at Coire, and thence proceeded by railway to Constance. Although after leaving Genoa the marshal had not retained his rôle of an old servant, he had not yet been recognised by anybody. At Constance only, on his alighting from the train, was his *incognito* discovered. Everybody greeted him with much respect. While at Constance we wished to pay a visit to the Empress and Prince Imperial, who were at Arenenberg, quite close by. This visit was a very short one; it was a simple visit of politeness, in which the heart was everything and politics were nothing. The marshal maintained a great reserve. At last, on Friday evening, we reached Cologne, where my husband now is, at the Hotel du Nord. We have not yet decided where he shall retire to." In reply to the *Figaro* correspondent, Madame Bazaine said:—"I had myself brought the marshal in his prison a girdle with an iron hook, so that [illegible] easily support himself in the air. His rope, twenty-seven metres long, had been prepared some days ago. It was made with the ropes of his trunks; we had naturally put as many as possible round them. The marshal, forewarned, as I told you, watched every evening at seven o'clock in the direction of Juan Bay. As soon as he observed us on Sunday evening he went and fastened his rope in the spot he had prepared before hand. There was a *gargoil* in the wall of the terrace, the channel of which the marshal had cleared out with his garden rake. He passed the rope through it and fastened the end to an iron bar placed across the *gargoil*, and covered it up with earth. During this time M. Marchi, the governor of the prison, was dining. He afterwards came and walked with the marshal and Colonel Villette, and they talked composedly. About a quarter to ten the marshal said, 'I am rather tired, I shall go to bed earlier this evening.' Then he saluted Colonel Villette and M. Marchi, saying, '*Bon soir*.' The governor retired, persuaded that the marshal did the same; but the latter, putting his hand on the little green bank of the terrace, reached on all fours the opposite side of the terrace where the rope was. It was high time, for at ten o'clock the night watch was to arrive, and escape would then be impossible. When the warder came and locked the door of the marshal's room from the outside, he evidently believed the marshal had entered it, and perhaps gone to bed. He gave himself no further uneasiness. The marshal afterwards told me he was really alarmed when he looked at the abyss above which he was hanging. The rope at a certain distance was no longer steadied by the weight of his body. The wind propelled it to the right and the left against the rocks and bushes, so that he reached us with the lower part of his body covered with bruises and his hands with blood. His clothes were torn, his trousers especially were in tatters. We have kept these as a keepsake. The hook with which I had furnished him was very useful; it enabled him especially to remain suspended for a moment by one hand and to seek in his waistcoat pocket a small box of matches to answer my signal. I had forgotten one detail. You know I am like all Mexican women a little superstitious. I wore on that Sunday evening a necklace of large amber beads on my neck. I said to my husband on reaching Genoa, 'I will give this necklace to my daughter to wear all her life. I am sure it will bring her good luck.' It is the necklace you may see my little Eugenie wearing."

The following is the comment of the *Français* on the story:—

"Whatever repugnance we may have to thinking Madame Bazaine capable of a ridiculous and useless deception, it is impossible not to observe really glaring improbabilities, both in the letter addressed to the Minister of the Interior and in the story published by the *Figaro*. Why should Madame Bazaine make use of sympathetic ink for communicating with her husband when she had so many simple and infinitely surer means of doing so? Would it not have been extremely imprudent to arrange that the ex-marshal should escape when he saw a steamer in Juan Bay? Steam yachts and vessels of all kinds pass and repass the Ste. Marguerite Isle, and by following the direction M. Bazaine would assuredly have exposed himself to many perilous mistakes. How can we suppose that in a rough sea a young man who did not know how to row well, and a young woman who knew nothing about it, directed a boat from the coast up to Ste. Marguerite Isle? How could Madame Bazaine, who was exhausted the previous evening, and only swallowed ice, be strong enough to be five-and-a-half hours on the sea? How can it be supposed that she succeeded in saving her husband by striking a match when the wind was high, and that the marshal succeeded in immediately striking another match at a moment when he was suspended by a rope between heaven and earth? How can it be believed that Madame Bazaine delayed the departure of the steamer, and imperilled the success of her enterprise by sending back the boat to the coast by one of the sailors? If this sailor went to the coast and returned on board, this double journey required a certain time. How can we believe that the captain of the Baron Ricasoli had no suspicion when he saw that the boat was not manned by the fisherman to whom it belonged? The persons who imagined this series of strange incidents does not seem to us capable of organising an escape under condition demanding dexterity *et sang froid*. The communications addressed to the Minister of the Interior, or published by the *Figaro*, will not mislead the magistrate and the officer charged with the inquiry.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE PRINCE BISMARCK.

The London journal, the *Hour*, is responsible for the following remarkable disclosures:—

"The Ultramontanes persist in denying the complicity of the clergy in the fanatical disposition of a portion of the Catholic laity which gave rise to the attempted assassination by Kullmann, and they maintain that this crime was isolated and wholly unconnected with the agitation directed by the Jesuits against the laws of the German Empire and that Empire itself. We are enabled to throw an interesting light on the controversy in the following facts, which, from sufficiently apparent motives, have not hitherto been made public, but which must convince every intelligent reader how widespread the agitation is, and how urgently repressive measures are called for. In September, 1873, when the pastoral letters of the bishops, and especially the celebrated one of the Archbishop of Paris, had in the highest degree excited passions in France against Germany, owing to the pretended persecution there of the Catholic Church, a French archbishop, noted above his fellows for his fiery eloquence and passionate language, received an anonymous letter, without indication of place, but dated 20th September, 1873, which commenced thus:—'I beg most respectfully to bring under your notice the following:—We have in Germany a scoundrel who, after having brought our beautiful France to the verge of an abyss, does not shrink from destroying our spiritual life also. His animosity against the Catholic religion knows no longer any bounds, and I believe the time has come to put an end to this madness by the bullet. I am willing that mine shall be the hand to do the deed, if you believe that God will pardon me for shortening the days of this wretch. Take note that, if you supply me with the necessary means, this monster will have terminated his presumptuous career ere the year 1873 has passed away. Reflect well that now is the time to act. I shall require, in return for this good deed, 40,000 francs to ensure a living for my wife and four children, and 20,000 francs to carry the matter to a prosperous termination. If you agree to pay me these sums, France and our holy cause will be revenged on this monster before the close of 1873. In order not to compromise the clergy, please correspond with me as follows. [Here follows a cleverly-concerted system of cypher.] In this way no one will be able to discover our correspondence, and I would request you not to sign your letters, and especially let their exterior be as simple as possible, and bear no trace that they emanate from an archbishop. Awaiting your decision, pray accept, monseigneur, the expression of my sentiments, which are wholly devoted to our sacred cause. Your most humble servant. P. S.—Please keep this letter.'

"This letter was immediately followed by a second, addressed to the same dignitary, and which ran as follows:—'I have the honour to inquire whether the clergy intend to act on the letter which I addressed to you yesterday. Enclosed, I send you my photograph, that you may know the man who, with one and the same blow, will avenge France and our sacred cause. Beseeching your holy benediction, I remain, &c.' This letter was signed with the sender's name, and bore the exact address, street and place, in Belgium. The inquiries which the Belgium police readily undertook to make established the correctness of the address indicated. In the house mentioned lived an artisan of the same name as that given by the writer of the second letter. This man, who had hitherto borne a spotless character, was married and had children. The authorities stated that neither during the day nor in the evening did he frequent the restaurant or cafe, that he belonged to a respectable family, went to mass and confession, and gave generally the impression of a steady, honest man, in easy circumstances, and of medium education. During the first half of the year 1873 he had spent several months as overseer in a large manufactory in a German Catholic town, and specimens of his handwriting obtained from thence leave no doubt of his being the author of the letters sent to the archbishop. On the other hand, the photograph which he enclosed in his second letter did not resemble him. The original of this photograph was, however, in the meanwhile discovered. It was an intimate friend of the writer's, who had worked with him in the same manufactory, and who lived in France. It is needless to state that both were in the conspiracy. Had the archbishop accepted the proposal, the French accomplice would easily have obtained the money, since his resemblance to the photograph would have served him as credentials. On the other hand, he ran no danger, as, in the event of discovery, he would have been provided with the ready excuse that his photograph had been used without his permission and in order to compromise him.

"Not until November, 1873, did the Belgian police discover that, on the 21st September of the same year, the Belgian artisan, using the cypher he had previously arranged, wrote a third letter to the archbishop, of which the following is the substance:—'I have the honour to confirm my letter of the 10th instant, and to request that you will inform me of your decision. Wholly at your orders, I remain, &c. P.S.—Not a moment must be lost; it is time to act.' This state of affairs was so serious that it was necessary to place the two men under surveillance, and, before long, the Belgian began to prepare for a journey to Germany—whether with or without funds is not known. When on the point of departure he received a warning from a German comrade that there was danger at the frontier, and he decided on postponing his journey. Here, then, we have chapter and verse, a conspiracy concocted by foreign Catholics, earnest men, under circumstances which preclude any ideas of mystification or of an attempt to extort money. Members of the Catholic Church entered into a compact—from political motives, and in consideration of the payment of a sum of money by a foreign prelate—to assassinate the leading statesman of the German Empire, on whose life depend the weal and woe of millions of Germans.

"In the face of such facts, can any one seriously maintain that the clergy, who by word and deed urged resistance to the laws of the State, are not in the highest degree culpable, when their penitents, with consciences perplexed and lead astray by their excitations, conspire together to assassinate? Can there still be any doubt that to this end an international conspiracy exists, which, directed from one point, follows out the same purpose in countries the most widely divergent? It has been stated that the Ultramontane Press bitterly reproaches the pastor in Kissingen because he celebrated a service of thanksgiving for the preservation of Prince Bismarck's life. We should be glad to know how the Church authorities regard this Christian and patriotic course of action?"

Accounts from Germany say that there are not wanting signs of a split in the Ultramontane camp, and of a reaction in favour of the Governmental policy. The diocese of Posen, after the severe manipulation it has experienced, is no longer so hardened in its opposition as it used to be. The Government has always boasted that it had the common sense of the people on its side; and that all assertions to the contrary was the language of clerical presumption. If it should turn out that in Posen of all dioceses, this [illegible] doubt of their eventual triumph.

The German Government has been interfering in rather a curious manner with the girls' schools in Strasburg. There are naturally schools where the instruction is given wholly in French, and others where it is wholly in German. The Government has now, in a paternal manner, introduced an Act of Uniformity, by which German must be used always in teaching certain branches and French in others. For example: arithmetic must always be taught in French. This is curious, and we are inclined to ask in what language the young ladies of Strasburg are allowed to say their prayers. Another ordinance respecting education in Strasburg has just been put forth by the Government. All the school brethren and sisters engaged there in the work of teaching, who are members of religious orders, subjected to superiors outside the empire, are dismissed from their posts at the 1st of October. These will comprise about one fourth of all the teachers in the city, and they include those who are the most hostile to Germany.

The [illegible] season is drawing to a close, and the imperial and princely invalids have returned home, after doing the baths. Emperor Wilhelm has come back from Gastein, passing through Bavaria, to his castle at Babelsberg, where the Empress awaited him. He is said to be thoroughly restored, and to be again a hale and hearty old man. Prince Bismarck has also finished his cure at Kissingen, likewise with best effect. The bathing is reported to have quite set him up, and that, with the exception of a little weakness, which will be cured by a short stay at Varzin, nothing remains of his old complaint. The Emperor will devote most of his time till the end of September to attending military reviews and the manoeuvres which are to take place in Hanover, and, then, as usual, he will visit his daughter in Baden. The prince remains a few days at his hotel in Berlin, then takes another country rest, and by the beginning of October is to settle down for work in the capital.

Seven thousand addresses of congratulation have been sent to Bismarck in consequence of the Kissingen affair.

In a few days the Ultramontane party will hold a meeting at Geneva. Prominent members of that party in Austria, Germany, and Belgium have already arrived in that city, and several French Ultramontanes have ordered apartments.

THE MARTINI-HENRY AND CHASSEPOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Mr. Soper is a gunmaker and an inventor too, and I daresay he thinks there is nothing like the Soper Rifle, but he need not, for the purpose of damaging the Martini-Henry Rifle, for which I have neither respect nor affection, fall foul of the Chassepôt, and ascribe to the appalling characteristics of that weapon "a great deal of the demoralization" in the French armies which led to their terrible disasters. I have some knowledge of what occurred during the War of 1870-1871, and the "facts" stated by Mr. Soper are quite new to me, although I am aware that the raw levies on the Loire frequently fired very high, and sometimes discharged their rifles from the hip or without raising them to their shoulders. I know that the Germans entertained the highest opinion of the Chassepôt, and I think that they have adopted some of the captured arms for their Cavalry Carbines, and their officers and men always considered it superior to the needle gun. I have never seen, among many tens of thousands of French prisoners, men with faces burnt through their tunics over the hip, nor heard of any going into hospital owing to escapes of gas from the Chassepôt. In a word, I do not think that any real or supposed defects in that weapon had anything whatever to do with the reverses sustained by the French armies. But, as I have seen the exceeding unsteadiness caused by kicking rifles in peace and war, I think it most desirable that a crucial test of the value of the Martini-Henry should be applied before we, with *gaiete de coeur* arising out of its pre-eminent excellence, enter on a campaign with a weapon against which such grave accusations are made on very competent authority. Let us see what would be the result of 100 rounds of ball cartridge per man fired rapidly on the faces of a battalion.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—There seems to be such an alarm throughout the country on the subject of the Martini-Henry rifle that it is as well the public should know how the matter stands. The facts of the case are as follows:—The arm, to a certain extent, has been tried by three regiments during the last two years; a committee of officers has been receiving and considering their reports; and various small alterations have, in consequence of these reports, been made from time to time. The only important alteration has been in the length of the stock, which has much reduced the recoil. In the opinion of many good authorities the recoil is still a little too great; but the School of Musketry, the Colonels of the infantry regiments, and the National Rifle Association all say that it is not, and praise the extraordinary shooting qualities of the rifle with its present charge.

I am informed that in seeking for what other countries have sought in vain—extreme accuracy and perfect efficiency as a weapon of war—the War Office has long been conducting experiments at Woolwich, in which most satisfactory results have been obtained with a lighter charge, the recoil being reduced to nothing, and the shooting very slightly reduced at the very longest ranges, but equally good at fighting distances. Some of this ammunition will, I hear, shortly go to Hythe for experiments there. In the meantime the arm will probably be served out to the regiments at home, and when they find their cheeks punished they will be willing to adopt the lighter charge; but this, you will allow, is now a question for the Infantry themselves to decide. The new ammunition will still leave us with a heavier bullet than either Germany or France, so there is no cause for any anxiety on this score.

In conclusion, I may tell you that the French Committee on Small Arms have, after three years' experiments, decided that the Martini-Henry rifle is the best military rifle in Europe. Truly yours,

August 18. ARMIGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Neither in the various letters which have appeared on the subject of the Martini-Henry rifle, nor even in your own comments upon them, have I seen any recent reference to what is probably the most serious defect of the weapon, and one which alone, would render it unfit for adoption for military purposes. It is part of the argument against its use that the mechanism of the breech and of the striker has been condemned, not in points of detail only, but in principle, by every mechanical engineer who has been consulted on the subject; but this is by no means the worst feature of the case. A special peculiarity of the rifle is that not only the lower portion of the barrel, as in many other rifles, but also much of the lock, offers uncovered metal to the hands of the soldier. After a few of the rapid discharges which are possible with a breech-loader, and which would often be required in warfare, these metal parts become so hot that they can no longer be grasped with firmness; and when any rifle is held loosely, and not pressed hard against the shoulder, accuracy of firing comes at once to an end, and the severity of the recoil is greatly increased. After a few more discharges the heat of the metal would be such that the rifle could no longer be grasped at all, except perhaps by men who were rendered insensible to pain by excitement, and who would find themselves with burnt and disabled hands next day. Moreover, in cold weather, such as our troops had to encounter in the Crimea, and the French and Germans in their late war, the uncovered metal would not only render the hands of the men chilled, numb, and useless, but it would inevitably occasion a large amount of frost-bite. Mr. Westley Richards, in his rifle has obviated these evils by covering the lower end of the barrel, as well as the whole of the lock, with wood, and on this account his rifle may be handled with comfort and impunity, not only in the most severe winter, but also after the most rapid firing. The Committee who reported on the Martini-Henry rifle probably recognized in it certain advantages of range and penetration, and believed or hoped that the mechanism, bad as it is, would work after a fashion. But they cannot, I think, have taken into consideration the quantity of exposed metal, and the effects which that metal would produce on those who handled it. Any one who would carry a kitchen poker a mile on a frosty night would learn a valuable practical lesson with regard to the cold; and I well remember a competitive trial of breechloading rifles, for rapidity of fire, in which the hands of some of the men using them were very severely burnt.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A SOMETIME ARMY SURGEON.

EGYPT.

("TIMES'S" CORRESPONDENT.)

ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 3.

After much uncertainty, his Highness the Khedive has decided not to leave Egypt this summer. Orders had been given to prepare his yacht for sea, an agent had been sent to Vichy to purchase horses and carriages and to engage apartments for him. Even the train which was to carry his personal baggage to Alexandria was ready, when, at the last moment, he decided to remain. The chief reason given for this sudden determination is the great improvement in his health, and, as he intended to land at Naples or Genoa, it would have been almost necessary to visit the King of Italy. This would have entailed a visit to Paris, and a third, as a matter of course, to Constantinople. His Highness feeling unequal to all this fatigue and excitement has resolved instead to make a tour in the interior of Egypt, where his presence cannot fail to be of the utmost benefit to the affairs of the country.

The attention of his Highness and his Ministers is much occupied by projects for improving the cotton produce of Egypt. Although for the present it is most profitable to the cultivators to grow the coarse white cotton, yet the constant and steady deterioration in quality of the general yield is a bad sign. The truth is that year by year the land is becoming more and more impoverished. No manure is returned to the soil, what animal manure there is being used as fuel, and the only source of improvement is the annual deposit of Nile mud. But even this, though rich in silicates, gives no phosphates, and, under the present system of irrigation, is but sparingly supplied.

The only great public work now under consideration is the improvement of the Barrage; but the engineering difficulties connected with it are very great, and an alternative project is likely to be adopted—viz, an extensive system of irrigation by means of canals derived from the Nile at a high level, and distributed over the country in smaller branches. The whole will be under Government control, and will save the great expense of pumping engines and labour, as at present necessary, besides supplying the land with a larger proportion of the fresh soil with which the Nile stream is charged.

There is every prospect of a most abundant inundation. The rise of the river has exceeded 19 pics, and some little uneasiness is felt. When the inundation exceeds 26 pics the dykes are in danger, and should any of the larger dykes give way a wide extent of country would be laid under water.

A question has lately risen concerning some alleged exceptional duties upon coal levied by the Egyptian Government at Port Said. The coal in question is imported for supplying steamers on passages through the Canal. According to Treaty, a duty of 8 per cent. is levied upon all imports and goods discharged in Egyptian territory are of course liable to this duty; but on proof being furnished of re-exportation within six months, the Egyptian Government always returns a rebate of duty to the amount of 7 per cent. Hitherto the Egyptian Government has not strictly exercised its rights at Port Said, but, in view of the attempts made by the Canal Company to obtain privileges for the Canal and its ports incompatible with Treaties, even to the extent of claiming that Ismailia and Port Said should be considered free ports, the Khedive has resolved to put in force there also the rule that holds good in the rest of his dominions.

We are much interested by the letters which have lately appeared in *The Times* concerning the slave trade on Egyptian territory. Of the Khedive's sincerity in desiring the suppression of the trade there is no doubt, but this is not easy to compass. Before Sir S. Baker's expedition, the slave trade had been tacitly permitted in the Soudan, and that expedition was the first great attempt made to put an end to it. This could not be effected without annexing and bringing under Egyptian control the vast regions of the interior. But, though everything was done by the Government to insure success, the expedition proved a failure, and I have heard that from first to last it cost about £420,000 and the lives of some 1,200 men. Sir S. Baker cannot fairly be blamed for the issue. The natural obstacles were too great to be overcome and it was an attempt to effect in a year or two what will require a long series of years. As regards the Arab Abou Saoud, whom the Khedive, at Colonel Gordon's request, has allowed to accompany the expedition, it is but fair to conclude that he was not so guilty as appeared, for otherwise, honourable men like Cherif Pasha and Nubar Pasha would not have acquitted him. The man, no doubt, had been a slave-owner, the ivory trade is hardly possible otherwise, for ivory requires bearers, and these must be either slaves or impressed natives, paid for in cattle, which, as the natives are unwilling to sell them, are taken by force. It is this vicious circle which the Egyptian Government has resolved to break through, by prohibiting all private ivory trading. But it should be borne in mind that until Sir S. Baker's expedition the slave trade was permitted and Abou Saoud strenuously proclaims his innocence of most of the charges brought against him. The Egyptian Government, knowing the man's great experience and knowledge of the country, thought he could not be put to a worse use than hanging, but even now he goes under threat of death if caught playing any tricks. I had a long conversation with him in Cairo just before his departure. His knowledge of the Chiefs and people between the great Lakes, Mount Mjumbiro and Gondokoro is very extensive, and he gave most interesting details of that country. He is a young and handsome man, of polished manners, and extremely intelligent, not at all like the truculent character he is supposed to be. All this, of course, proves nothing, but the Khedive has sent him with Colonel Gordon as a person likely to be of much service towards effecting the desired end—that is, the suppression of the slave trade in the Soudan, an end which his Highness has undoubtedly at heart, but which neither he nor any other human power can effect as if by magic and without great perseverance and energy.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

[illegible] Marian Moore, Stephens—James Mackintosh & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1385 Atlanta, [illegible]—The Captain.
[illegible] [illegible]—Narsiboy [illegible]
1225 Callirhoe, Irving—Edward Bates & Co.
1236 Cashmere, Thompson—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1221 Belvedere, Gardner—[illegible] & Co.
1175 Barmah, Nicholson—P. Hormusjee & Sons.
[illegible] Carmarthenshire, Thomas—Ewart, Latham & Co.
481 Fairy, Johnston—The Captain.
188 Great Basses, Carter.
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Morrish—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
[illegible] Ocean Bride, Le Gross—W. Nicol & Co.
[illegible] Roma, Capitola, Ozilia—The Captain.
756 Superb, Nelson—The Captain.
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822 Traumere, Ellis—Owen & Ghoal.
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763 Ithuriel, Pearson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
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988 Parsenæ, Brooking—W. & A. Graham & Co.

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917 Excelsior, Joss—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1851 Baroda, Almond—P. & O. Co.
1043 Malacca, Shallard—P. & O. Co.

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1220 Bellona, Rhodes—Lyons & Co.
1316 St. Olaf, Pearson—The Captain.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

1266 Madura, Smith—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

475 Penang, Henderson—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR COAST AND CUTCH.

706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khalefa.

NOT FIXED.

781 Adria, Breeze—P. & O. Co.
2257 Mooltan, Symons—P. & O. Co.
1202 Pera, Methven—P. & O. Co.
918 Riga, Clark—W. & A. Graham & Co.

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FOR ZANZIBAR.

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FOR ADEN.

168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

490 Day Dream, Nacoda—S. M. A. Lutiff
488 Fazul Currim, Nacoda—H. A. C. Cader.
383 Teazer, Nacoda—Hajee Joosub Noor Mahomed.

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1854 Abyssinia, James—(R. N.)
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1060 Dalhousie, Warner.
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And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

F R A U D.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEE WALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

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If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
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